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For the Sunday Appeal.]

"NOTHING IS LOST."—TO E. H.

Nothing is lost! The smallest seed,
Though far upon the breezes blown,
May fall upon a goodly soil,
And bring forth fruit where it is sown;
Perchance unto the wanderer lone,
May give a timely, sweet repast,
To cheer his care-worn disconsolate frame,
Bent low by Time's cold, wintry blast.

Nothing is lost! The drop of dew
Which rests upon the blushing rose,
Is but exhaled to come again
After a starry night's repose;
Perchance within the "promised bow"
May shine at close of sunny day,
Or rest upon a lakelet clear,
And pass, like all morn's gems, away.

Nothing is lost! The fiery flame
Extinguished once, will soar in air
Or cling to earth—and in transformed,
Will fourfold brightly burn elsewhere—
Perchance may be a beacon-light
To guide across the stormy sea;
Or light the social evening lamp,
And deck the hall of festive glee.

Nothing is lost! The unkind word
Falling upon the spirit mute,
Is like a coarse, unskilful hand
Playing upon a broken lute;
But gentle words from loving friends,
(Like perfume of some cherished flower),
Will come again, though years elapse,
To cheer fond Memory's lonely hour.

LULU.

MAKING A MEDICINE MAN.

Curious Ceremonial of the Winnebagoes.

From the Daily Wisconsin.]

Some three hundred Winnebagoes had a great medicine dance a day or two since near Tunnel City. It was the largest gathering they have had for many years. The dance commenced at sundown on Monday evening, and lasted till the evening following. Desiring to be "present" at this most wonderful and mysterious of Indian gathering, I reached the Tunnel about 10 o'clock. The night was dark, but the camp-fires of sixty wigwams lit up the forest far and wide. Near the centre of the encampment was the great medicine wigwam. It was brilliantly illuminated, and the orgies were in full blast. As I approached the wigwam the sentinel met me at the closed entrance. "Inkah-doquatch-e," said he, "no go in." This was a stumper and disappointment, but I was prepared for emergencies. I recognized the sentinel in his blue military coat. It was Nau-he-gah, one of the six Winnebago braves, who were in Sherman's great march. I had a small flask and some money in my pocket. In a brief space I was snugly cornered inside.

The medicine dance among the Indians is purely religious in its origin. None but those who have been initiated are allowed to join in it. To be a medicine man or a medicine woman, is the great thing among the Winnebagoes. Only the better class can afford it. It costs from $5 to $150 to be initiated—that is, to make the presents and provide for the dinner and feast. All the Indians fast during the day preceding. The great wigwam is open only to medicine men and women. Sentinels are posted outside. At dark the lights are struck inside, and the unearthly powwow of rattles, drums, chants, and cheeches commences.

From my corner by the doorway could be seen the whole splendor of the great wigwam. The structure was over a hundred feet long. The ground had been shaved clear of grass, and was smooth as a floor. The sides were thickly bedded with fresh fern leaves. A bright row of lights set on poles gleamed down the centre, while the blazing woodfire shone up from the farther end. The Indians, about half and half as to sexes, were closely squatted along the whole length on either side. Half a dozen were beating drums, shaking rattles, and singing in low gutturals around the wood-fire. The rest were solemn as a graveyard.

The dress of the medicine squaws would put Mad. Demorest to shame. Many were rigged out like princesses. No two were alike. Every one had on a new calico skirt, petticoat, fancy blanket, sash, leggins, and mocasins, set off with every possible trick of finery and ribbons. Beads, rings, trinkets, wristlets, bracelets, and carbolts glistened in profusion. Little bells jingled from their leggins. Months had been spent in trimming off their petticoats with bits of silk and bead work. Every cheek was painted with the brighest vermillion and yellow, and crossed or circled with a line of blue. The men were less "got up." Many had showy head gear, and some had elaborate breeches clouts stitched with beads. A dozen or more had borrowed coats from white folks for the occasion. Old "Four Deers," from Portage, who got up the dance, had on a yellow scarf and a black silk shirt. His head was girdled with long red deer's hair, hung with ribbons, feathers, eagle quills and snake rattles. Little Fish had the lower half of his face painted blue. Nearly all had stripes of red across their faces, dotted with yellow and blue. All the young bucks were lavish with paint and feathers, while the two old chiefs "Dandy" and "Carrimoone," preserved their every day plainness. But the most noticeable feature of all was their marvellous medicine bags.

These were generally of other skins, made up whole. Most of them were large, and the finest fur, lined with silk and bead work. The mouths of each skin were hung with scarlet feathers. They were carried in front, like muffs, with the tails reaching to the ground. No profane hands are allowed to touch them. They contain the wonderful medicine, and are held and guarded as sacred.

The ceremonies during the night were as solemn as a Quaker prayer-meeting. Speeches, marches, songs, and all kinds of mystical and musical ding-dongs were kept up until sunrise. The different songs had different ceremonies attending. Indians, by one and twos, filed up and down the long lines, swinging their hands to each Indian as they passed. A low grunt was heard with each motion of the hand. Presently the old medicine man arose, and for ten minutes, followed a rapid jerking "talk" with the Great Spirit. I could gather only the drift of their talk. They mention the names of Indians who have died since their last medicine dance. They recount the everyday events of their life, which can never happen to them again on earth. They then picture their occupations in the Spirit Land killing their foes, or chasing the game over the happy hunting grounds. These ghostly recitals are listened to with the stillness of death. Following their "tale" comes a chant or song, attended by rattle or drum. The old men lead off for a strain or two, when the squaws join in the refrain. No words can describe these wild harmonies of the forest maidens. They seemed to have learned their music from the muskrats in their cabins and the blackbirds in the fields.

The tobacco song is one of the most impressive. As the leading medicine man walks around the wood fire, dropping handfuls of tobacco in the flames, the whole camp joins in the chorus:

Tan-ne-nah he! Tan-ne-nah he!
Tan-ne-nah hah! Tan ne nah hah!

Meanwhile drums and rattles keep up a loud din. The whisky or Padg-a-ne-nah song takes a more seductive turn, and a sip from the passing bottle makes all right with the spirit above and below. After the tobacco song is finished the peace pipe is lighted and passes the rounds, each one taking a whiff or two, and giving a grunt of satisfaction in return.

The dancing proper set in about daylight, and was alternated with chants, speeches and marches as before. When the dancing commenced the sides of the great wigwams were thrown outwards, thus affording open views to all. Sometimes fifty, sometimes a hundred joined in the dance up and down the wigwam. The squaws have a sort of sidelong hop motion, with both feet together; while the men jerk up one leg at a time, reminding one of the turkey in the picture dancing on hot ashes.

This most exciting ceremony commenced about noon, and lasted an hour. I shall not attempt to describe it. Suffice it to say, that the "victim" of the occasion was the son of old Four Deers, a tall, long haired, dull-eyed gawky of twenty summers. Old Four Deers had brought in presents of blankets, calico and petticoat cloth, worth over a hundred and twenty dollars. After a deal of flummery, the young man was seated on a pile of blankets at the open end of the wigwam. The great medicine chief then came tearing down like a mad buffalo from the opposite end of the wigwam, with the nose of the terrible medicine bag pointed at him; rushes upon his victim with a deafening shout—stabs him with his medicine bag—dead falls the victim as if struck by a thunderbolt! This is called "shooting" a new medicine man. In due time a small white shell is taken from the medicine bag, thrust down the throat of the victim—convulsions follow—he gets up on all fours—he vomits—he staggers to his feet—he is restored from death—all by the wonderful medicine. Henceforth he is a full charged medicine man.

DECAY OF MEMORY.

In old age the brain loses its power to receive new images, to restore by-gone impressions, to connect different images, or to apply general laws to specific instances. That which ennobles the man has passed away; the outward form remains, but the inward structure has lost its power to act. Childhood again ensues—not to acquire new ideas, but to forget those before implanted. All that is beautiful and desirable in this world has passed away—the brain has lost its power—the mind ceases—the very existence of the man is unknown to himself till death gives rise to a new life, and discloses that new and glorious state in which our organization teaches us that man will be immaterial and immortal.

Mr. Stewart conceives (says the Rev. Sydney Smith), and, as it appears to me, with great justice—that the decay of memory observable in old men, proceeds as frequently from the very little interest they take in what is passing around them as in any bodily decay by which their powers of mind are weakened. "In so far as this decay of memory, which old age brings along with it, is a necessary consequence of a physical change in the constitution, or a consequence of a diminution of sensibility, it is the part of a wise man to submit cheerfully to the lot of his nature. But it is not unreasonable to think that something may be done by our efforts to obviate the inconveniences which commonly result from it."

Sir Benjamin Brodie observes upon this point: "It is worthy of notice that, while in old age the recent impressions are evanescent, it is quite otherwise as to those which were made formerly; and hence it is that the old man, whose mind wanders when he speaks of what happened to-day or yesterday, may be quite clear and coherent when he goes back to the scenes of his early life; and that it is on these especially that he loves to dwell during the day, while they form almost the entire subject of his dreams at night. At the same time my own observations lead me to believe that the failure of the mind in old age is often more apparent than real. The old man is not stimulated by ambition, as when he felt that he might have many years of life before him. He has, probably, withdrawn from his former pursuits, and has substituted no others for them; and we know that the mind as well as the body requires constant exercise to maintain it in a healthy state. Where it is still occupied we frequently find it to survive the decay of the body, retaining its energy and vigor to the last."

A Scaffold Scene.

A terrible scaffold scene recently took place at Tombow, in Russia. Young Gorski, a pupil of the high school of that place, and eighteen years of age, was to be executed for having murdered a family of seven persons. The young criminal was conveyed to the place of execution on a wagon which was escorted by a company of dragoons. The gallows was surrounded by a crowd of ten thousand persons. After the doomed lad had alighted from the wagon, the sentence of death was read to him. He was deadly pale, and fainted before the warrant was read through. The executioner then branded him, after he had been restored to consciousness; the boy struggled violently and uttered heart-rending screams when the red-hot iron was applied to his forehead. He was then whipped, receiving about thirty lashes. The executioner thereupon undressed him and wrapped him in a long white blanket, tied his feet together, attached the rope to his neck, and drew the blanket over his head. He then lifted him on top of a step-ladder and was about to push him from it when the secretary of the criminal court stepped forward and told the executioner to stop. The excitement of the crowd had reached the highest pitch by this time, and it seemed as if all the ten thousand persons around the gallows were holding their breath. The executioner lifted the lad from the step-ladder, removed the blanket from his face which was livid and distorted with fear, and then the secretary read to him a letter from the Emperor changing his sentence to hard labor for life. The executioner then untied his feet, and gave him thirty more lashes—the sentence having ordered that he should receive sixty lashes—and then clad him in the convict dress and chained his legs. He was thereupon taken back to his cell, and two days afterward sent to Siberia.

Literary Members of Parliament.

In the House of Commons lately elected are several literary men, among whom the most remarkable is Mr. Disraeli, who wrote "Vivian Grey" at the age of twenty, and soon after edited a daily Tory paper, called *The Representative* for Mr. John Murray, the great London publisher. There are one hundred and ninety-three new members in the House of Commons of 1868-69, of whom nine are more or less entitled to rank as men of letters. We shall name them, with brief notices.

The Hon. Robert Bourke, barrister at law, brother of the Earl of Mayo, newly appointed Viceroy of India, has been elected for King's Lynn, defeating Sir F. Buxton, the Liberal candidate. He is the author of some legal works, which are highly thought of in the profession.

Edgar Alfred Bowring, C. B., newly elected for the city of Exeter, is the fourth son of Sir John Bowring, formerly British Minister to China, was born in 1826, was Registrar to the Board of Trade, and was made Companion of the Bath for his services as Commissioners' Secretary at the World's Fair of 1851. He is known as the author of translations from the poems of Schiller, Goethe, Heine, etc. An ultra Liberal.

Sir Henry Bulwer, formerly Ambassador at Madrid, Washington, Florence, and Constantinople, has been returned for Tamworth. He is an elder brother of Lord Lytton, was in Parliament many years ago, holds very advanced liberal opinions, and is the author of several works of high ability and reputation.

Edward William Cox, sergeant at law, is elected for Taunton. He is Recorder of Portsmouth, founder of the *Critic* and the *Law Times*, and proprietor of the *Field and Queen* newspapers. Many years ago he published a poem entitled "The Opening of the Sixth Seal." He is a Conservative.

Charles Wentworth Dilke, elected for the new borough of Chelsea, defeating Dr. ("Bull Run") Russell, of the *Times*, is son of the proprietor of the *Athenæum*, and author of an important work entitled "Greater Britain," which J. B. Lippincott & Co. have just republished, with all the original illustrations. A Liberal.

William G. Vernon Harcourt, elected for Oxford city, is a lawyer, and best known to the public as author of letters on subjects connected with International Law, which were published in the *Times* under the signature of "Historicus." A Liberal.

Henry Davis Pochin, new member for the borough of Stafford, is largely connected with the iron and coal industries, and was twice Mayor of Salford. He is author of a "Plan of Parliamentary Reform," advocating a special representation of the working classes, and is a very advanced Liberal.

Edward John Sartoris, newly elected for Carmarthenshire, is a man of large property in Hampshire, has written several unacknowledged works, and is married to Adelaide Kemble, second daughter of the late Charles Kemble, the actor.

Edward Sewallis Evelyn Shirly, newly elected for Monaghan, is son of the author of "The Noble and Gentle Men of England," "History of Deer Parks," etc., and has himself written several books. A Tory.

John Walter, who resumes his seat for Berkshire, (he was defeated in 1865,) merits brevet rank in this literary list, as proprietor of *The Times*. A Liberal.

Alderman Sir Sidney Halley Waterlow comes under the same category, as the largest wholesale stationer in London. He has been elected for the Scotch county of Dumfries, where there had been no contest for forty years, beating the Duke of Buccleugh's nominee. A Liberal. In the same way, Col. Charles Ichabod Wright, the new "Independent Conservative" member for Nottingham, may merit mention here by virtue of his father being the accomplished translator of Dante and Homer.

Besides the above, who have secured their seats in Parliament, several men of letters with political ambition utterly failed. Anthony Trollope, the novelist, was unsuccessful in Beverly, one of the Yorkshire boroughs; John S. Mill was defeated at Westminster by W. H. Smith, a wholesale newspaper vendor of London; Dr. William Howard Russell, historian of the Crimean war, which he *did*, and of the battle of Bull Run, which he did *not* see, was defeated at Chelsea by young Mr. Dilke, whose father was defeated in the borough of Wallingford, for which he had sat since the general election of 1865, without having once opened his lips in the House of Commons; Captain Sherard Osborn, who has written some admirable works giving the results of his professional observations in the Crimean war, China, Mexico, Japan and the Arctic regions, was defeated at Birkenhead by John Laird, builder of the Alabama. Mr. Edward Miall, editor of *The Nonconformist*, the able organ of the Dissenters in England, was unable to obtain a seat in the new Parliament, and John Arthur Roebuck, after having represented Sheffield for nearly a score of years, was turned adrift at the polls, by a large majority.

Viscount Amberley, eldest son of Earl Russell, and notably the most diminutive man in the late House of Commons, was rejected by a great majority of the electors of South Devonshire. Exactly thirty-four years ago, the fathers of these electors had refused to accept his father, then Lord John Russell, as their representative. Lord Amberley has not reached the dignity of producing a book, but is known to have written some articles for the *North British Review*.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S present family consists of two sons, grown, and three bright, charming little daughters. Mr. Longfellow is greatly changed since the sad calamity, some years ago, by which he lost his wife—a lady of the highest culture and refinement. She was accidentally burned to death. Those who remember him in his happy, married life—who recollect the genial exhuberance of his spirits, the cheerfulness of his disposition, the warmth of his welcome, the bright wit which flowed constantly, the buoyancy of a soul upon which shone the sunshine of life, and athwart which a cloud never seemed to pass—note with grief the expression of settled melancholy, the love of solitude, and the quickly grown white locks which one sees to-day.

—Wool may be dyed a silver gray color by boiling for half an hour in a bath composed of four ounces glauber salts, four ounces sulphuric acid; iodine violet according to the shade desired; and a small portion of indigo, carmine. This mixture will be sufficient to dye ten pounds of the wool.

A SONG FROM THE SUDS.

It is said the poet Thompson wrote "The Seasons," in which he celebrates the "Morning in Summer," the "Morning Walk," and all sorts of morning glories and delights, lying lazily in bed, often until noon. A good deal of excellent poetry and preaching too is thus unpardonably inconsistent. But not so are the following pretty stanzas, from the pen of Louisa M. Alcott, lately published in the New York *Revolution*, (Woman's Rights paper):

Queen of my tub, I merrily sing
While the white foam rises high;
And sturdily wash and rinse and wring,
And fasten the clothes to dry;
Then out in the free fresh air they swing,
Under the summer sky.

I wish we could wash from our hearts and souls
The stains of the week away;
And lay, water and air, by their magic, make
Ourselves as pure as they;
Then on the earth there would be indeed
A glorious washing day!

Along the path of a useful life
Will no fiends rise ever to come;
The busy mind has no time to think
Of sorrow, or care, or gloom;
And anxious thoughts may be swept away,
As we busily wield a broom.

I am glad a task to me is given
To labor day by day,
For it brings me health and strength and hope,
And I cheerfully learn to say,
"Tho' you may think, Heart, you may feel,
But 'And you shall work always!'"

Submarine Earthquake.

The London *News* gives particulars of the recent submarine earthquake in the Atlantic. Capt. Christie, of the bark Euphrosine, relates that when his vessel was in latitude about 16.40 south, and longitude 4 west, the sky suddenly became overcast, with dense black looking clouds, and in all directions was heard a noise resembling distant cannonading, while the sea became tossed and confused. To these signs of agitation another was added of peculiar significance. The compass vibrated freely, and lost almost its polarity—a sure sign that a terrestrial disturbance of great extent and violence was in progress. Several large meteors shot out from the heavens—a phenomenon which can hardly be associated with the occurrence of submarine disturbances, unless we suppose that burning matter had been projected from some submarine volcano, and that the flying masses were mistaken by Capt. Christie for meteoric bodies. The fish jumped out of the sea and struck against the sides of the ship, and the trembling of the vessel could be distinctly felt as well as heard. Both the last named phenomena point so distinctly to submarine action as to remove all doubt which might be suggested by the appearance of meteors. The intense heat of the matter thrown out in submarine convulsions invariably drives the fish away from the neighborhood, killing large quantities of those which happen to be near the outlet from which the burning matter is being erupted. Capt. Christie relates that the volanic action of the sea continued during the night until sunrise, when the weather became clear and settled.

A New Story of the Creation.

The Hawaiians have the following legend as the story of the creation of man: A dispute arose between Kane, the mighty and merciful god, and Kanaloa, the evil one. Kanaloa portrayed his own image on the sand, but did not succeed in bringing it to life. Kane, perceiving the failure, made a figure on the sand according to his own image, and called out with a voice of thunder: "E hiki au e ola! E hiki au e ola, e ola! E hiki au e ola, e ola!!!" (when I am come, or am present, come to life, come to life!) and the figure arose from the sand in the shape of a man. The shadow of a newly-created man being observed on the sand, Kane thought he could not live without it. He therefore shouted in the same manner "e ola! e ola!" to the shadow, and behold, there stood up a beautiful woman.

Kanaloa, filled with rage, tried to induce them to forsake Kane and become his. He succeeded, and they went to Kanaloa. Kane seeing that they had left him, declared that he would not give them children in their own shape and form until they made amends. The name of the man was Hulihonua, (in search of land,) the woman's name was Keakaohulihonua, or the Shadow of In search of Land. In consequence of Kane's anger, their first offspring were birds, which accounts for the birds stopping at Mokulua.

The first man and woman were made at Pahonu, Waimanalo, Oahu. The precipice of Lape, at Waimanalo, was always considered a sacred place by the Kings of Oahu. From Hulihonua and Keakaohulihonue came all the people of these islands.

Disagreeable Women.

A disagreeable woman is like a vacuum: there is no place for her in nature. She is a parody upon herself. If there is a touch of beauty about her, she gives those she meets the sort of shock one would feel on taking what appears to be wine, and is in reality vinegar. Fortunately, she very seldom is beautiful, in the true sense of the word. Nature does not lend itself to shams. It is pitilessly exacting. Sweetness of face must result from sweetness of disposition. The face is not a mask, but a mirror. It reveals everything with terrible ingenuousness. Amiability is not to be simulated to the observant eye. You cannot stamp the marks, the lines, the flowing curves of the agreeable on your face, unless you have the quality in your breast. For this reason the disagreeable woman is never really beautiful. Her features, at their best, remind you of etchings; the effects have been "bit in" by acids The forms of the disagreeable in woman are infinite, but the effect of all is the same. In place of attraction there is repulsion; in the place of love, pity,—if not scorn; in the place of happiness, sour discontent. The disagreeable woman is irksome to every created thing, including herself. There is positively only one way to deal with her—turn her into a joke. In that way she may be made tolerable, like the Frenchman's slippers—useless, but just as available as the basis of a ragout.

—The imitation of walnut, according to Stubenrauch, is best attained by treating the wood first with fustic (one pound to ten pints of water,) and afterwards with a solution of chloride of iron, of four degrees Beaume. This chloride is prepared by introducing into a mixture of two parts of hydrochloric acid and one of nitric acid as much green vitriol or copperas as the liquid will take up. The solution is accelerated by stirring the mass with an old piece of iron, which itself becomes dissolved.

CHILDREN GOING OUT OF FASHION.

The Yankee Stock Rotting into the Earth.

Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., in an article published not long since in the *Congregationalist*, produced some curious and suggestive illustrations of progress in a growing demand for children.

It appears that in the public institutions of this State there are more than a thousand children under fifteen. The little inmates of these establishments can hardly be gathered as fast as they are wanted. And in the increasing scarcity, of course the dear things are growing dearer very fast. At the State Primary School in Monson, some hundred and fifty were put out under indenture or adoption last year, the demand still far outrunning the supply. It is said, also, that the Little Wanderers' Home in Boston cannot begin to meet the applications in this kind. In the city of New York, also, there are the Children's Aid society, and several Mission Schools besides, and these are all overrun with calls, and send off from three to four thousand children a year. There, too, the demand is constantly increasing. As things are now going, it seems not unlikely that foundlings and orphans of all sorts will ere long become a prominent article of merchandise in American trade, Yankee thrift making it a regular business to collect and dispose of them to the mutual benefit of all the parties concerned.

There is another class of facts drawing still more largely in the same direction. The New Hampshire School Report for 1867, prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, gives a detailed statement, showing that in 1860 the number of children attending school was 94,576; in 1867, only 77,840. Here is a falling off of 17,734 in eight years; more than two thousand a year. On this point the report speaks as follows: "One fact, manifest to all who are accustomed to visit the schools throughout the rural portions of the State, affects the mind with sadness. It is the decrease of pupils in the schools, and of children in many of the towns. This is not made up by the growth of cities and villages; for, as will be seen by comparison with the reports of former years, the whole number in the schools of our State diminishes." It is to be noted, also, that with the one exception of Maine, New Hampshire probably has a smaller proportion of foreigners than any other New England State. The account thus affords a nearer estimate as to how things are going with the native stock. Yet even there, if the ratio of childhood were sifted down to the native population, the falling off would be found considerably larger; the general rule, as ascertained by a wide induction, being, that foreign families average three times as many children as natives.

The causes of this strange course of things are too deep and comprehensive and involved to be entered upon here and now. We can but note one or two points as indicating how surely and how rapidly those causes are working out their proper result. A clergyman of the highest character, in one of the interior towns of this State, not forty miles from Boston, late informed us that in his parish there were from twenty-five to thirty couples, a long time married who had not one child among them. So too, in this city, it had been ascertained that among the whole population the annual birth-rate falls somewhat behind the death-rate. The foreign population here probably makes not less than three-eights of the whole; if anything more; and among them the ratio of births to deaths is more than three to one. And the case is not much different in the other portions of the State, especially in the larger towns. Now the school returns do not commonly mark the relative number of the native and the foreign classes; they just give the results in gross, and do not discriminate at all as to the ratio of increase or decrease between the two. And so the great increase of the foreign element misleads most people as to what is actually going on. On this point, Dr. Allen remarks thus: "It has been ascertained by a careful inspection, in some of the largest places in Massachusetts, that where the foreign population has numbered for years about one-third of the inhabitants, more than one-half of the children now under fifteen were actually of foreign descent; still the leaders of public opinion in those places would be quite slow, if not unwilling, to acknowledge the fact."

From the whole matter thus indicated one conclusion is very clear and very certain, namely, that the old Yankee stock in New England is fast going into extinction; literally rotting down into the earth. And the causes which lie at the bottom of this process are too deep-seated and have got too much headway to be arrested; a remnant is at the best all that can now be saved; though that is indeed worth working for. *Moreover it appears, by this account, that Massachusetts, generally and Boston in particular, the center and sprig-head of American thrift and enterprise and illumination, is now, so far as the native population is concerned, and so far as regards the supreme matter of domestic health and virtue and prosperity, just the blackest spot under the whole heaven.* Even Paris is not so bad, in this respect, as the "Athens of America." There is no other place in the world where those sins and vices that are by nature the sure and speedy decay and death of humanity, are so rife and in such energetic action, as right here where Hosen Ballou has planted and Theodore Parker watered; and who has given the increase? The reformers of this wonderful little spot have taken the world in charge, and have grown so potent and ubiquitous with their wisdom and progress and philanthropy, as to leave the Creator no further work to do; and yet the very structure of humanity is literally rotting—we beg pardon; *progressing*—into extinction before their eyes; themselves, meanwhile, still dreaming and snoring so loud that the rest of us can hardly sleep at all—snoring "there's a good time coming."

On the whole, would it not be well for the Protestant clergy in general to suspend, for a while, their eternal pratings of theology and Apostolic Succession, and salvation by orthodoxy and experiencing religion, and putting us to the self-cozenage of a false penitence, and the "spendthrift sighs that hurt by easing," and all the modes of making religion a substitute for duty;—would it not be well for them to stop all this a day or two, and spend a little of their sanctified breath on such things as the domestic and household virtues, and the advantages of staying at home and "walking humbly," and minding our own business?

RUSKIN.

During the present century, three writers have demonstrated, beyond all others, the capacities of our language in force and beauty, and have given us some insight into the wonderful art of using it with the utmost effect. Macaulay died in 1859, Hawthorne in 1865; and, in our opinion, John Ruskin is the only living master of English prose. Mr. Ruskin is now about sixty years of age, and resides at Denmark Hill, a fashionable quarter to the South of London. His father was a wealthy wine merchant, who left his whole fortune to his son. The income of that fortune is nearly all expended in acts of charity. Mr. Ruskin keeps a secretary whose sole business it is to attend to calls upon his bounty, investigate their propriety, and dispense the funds.

In 1843 appeared the first volume of "Modern Painters," the title-page of which gave no indication of the authorship, except "by a graduate of Oxford." Though Mr. Ruskin had graduated but one or two years before, this volume showed a grasp of the broadest ideas of art, a wonderfully untrammeled critical judgment, and a consummate skill in the use of language. Its immediate object was to prove the infinite superiority of modern over medæval landscape painting, and especially to vindicate the works of William Turner. It attracted attention at once and gave rise to vigorous and long continued controversies, at the end of which it is acknowledged that Mr. Ruskin is master of the field. The "Modern Painters" grew under his hand to a vast discursive treatise on art, until it was complete in five volumes, the last of which appeared in 1860.

In the meantime Mr. Ruskin wrote and published "Stones of Venice," and "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," both of which are devoted to discussion of the principles and criticism on the practice of architecture. He has since published several smaller works on art and political economy.

Criticism generally makes a barren sort of literature; but that of Mr. Ruskin seems to ennoble absolutely the art of which he is writing, and at the same time to belittle it relatively by furnishing an example of how much greater are the capacities of language as a subject of art and skill. It is highly suggestive, and opens innumerable vistas into which the thoughts of the reader may wander, with a feeling that the author is owner and master of them, though he does not accompany him.

One Man's Work.

In a new edition of the lives of the two great railway men, George Stephenson and his son Robert, we find some very curious statements—the more curious for their truth. The first locomotive, we are told, was used for hauling coals, and went at from four to six miles an hour. The speed was increased on the Stockton and Darlington line in 1825 to about ten miles per hour. On the Liverpool and Manchester line Geo. Stephenson ran the first passenger cars at about seventeen miles in the hour, which was considered very fast. That was in 1830-31. When the London and Birmingham line was opened in September, 1838, Mr. Stephenson ventured to run the mail trains at twenty-three miles in the hour. Gradually the speed was advanced, until it reached fifty miles in Mr. Stephenson's life time, and now the fast trains are run at from fifty to sixty miles per hour—the pistons in the cylinders, at sixty miles, traveling at the rapidity of eight hundred feet per minute. These great results, which operate upon traveling in most civilized countries, emanated from the persistency and observation and skill of one man. In like manner other individuals have helped mankind. Watts with the steam engine; Daguerre with photography; Fox Talbot with negatives; Franklin with electricity; Fulton with steam navigation; Spencer with the electrotype; Morse with the telegraph, and Field with the Atlantic cable.

A New Theory of Petroleum.

Prof. Boynton, in one of his lectures upon the formation of petroleum, elucidated a new theory. An old fellow, "out West," who preached hell and damnation to the fullest extent, commented in one of his sermons upon the millions and billions and trillions of sinners already burning in the lake of fire and brimstone. A down-Easter, who was present, being given to "figgers," endeavored to make an estimate of the amount of room each soul occupied, taking the preacher's estimate of numbers, and also the preacher's place of torment, which was the interior of the earth—that melted, boiling mass below us. The Yankee, not being a geologist, made no allowance for the forty or fifty miles depth of incrustation of the earth's surface, but included the entire diameter, and found that the soul of each sinner occupied a space the size of a "bumble-bee." The cream of the story lay in the final conclusion that petroleum is the oil that must continually ooze from the burning sinners, and which has one thing in its favor, i. e., "there's no great loss without some small gain." And one might attribute to this the combustibleness of some kinds of kerosene, and it ought to console us somewhat, too, that even if doomed to future roasting, we will still be a "light in the world."

THE last male descendant of Gustavus Vasa, M. de Stjerneld, died on November 14th, at Stockholm. He was born in 1791, entered the diplomatic service in 1811, was appointed Charge d'Affaires at the Hague in 1814, and Swedish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England in 1818. In 1838 he obtained the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm. He held this post until 1842, and resumed it in 1848, when a new Ministry was appointed by King Oscar. He finally withdrew from public affairs in 1856.

—A protective tariff has passed the Tasmanian Parliament.

—A "Dog Protection Society" has been formed in the English metropolis.

—Boston had a velocipede race on the Common.

—The average life of American mechanics is estimated at 46½ years.

—Salem, Mass., is organizing an Oratorio society.

THE NEGROES OF NEW YORK.

Their Habits—Interesting Character—Social Position of the Race.

The Troy *Times* has the best New York correspondent in this country, if we except the Boston *Sunday Times*, and possibly one other paper. His last letter gives us the following information about the people of color in this city. He says:

The colored people in this city form a very peculiar feature in our social body. We believe that they differ from all other elements in society in this one respect, that they are chiefly of city origin. We hear very little of any emigration from the country; though there has been some from the South. Most of them are of the old Dutch stock, and are descended from the attaches of the ancient families whose names once figured in Knickerbocker history. They were originally slaves, and from their hereditary attachment clung around these families as long as a vestige was left of them. In this way one may find some of the old Dutch titles popularized among the colored people who rejoice in such names as Tiebout, Ten Eyck, Van Tassell, etc., which they derived from their former masters. New York contains a colored population numbering from five to ten thousand, all of whom with a very small exception live by servile labor. They herd together in different localities, which, as a matter of course, are in the lowest parts of the city, since it is very difficult for any colored family to get rooms in what are called respectable streets. The vicinage of a colored family impairs the rents of all adjacent dwellings. We once observed a difference of about $100 on the rents of localities only seperated by one block, and on inquiring of the agent the reason, the significant but rude reply was given, "There's some nigger house close by." One of the finest down-town business thoroughfares is John street. Who of the present day would think that this was once a negro quarter? and yet such was the case less than thirty years ago. We well remember when the colored people were driven out of this street by the increase of business, and the miserable tenements gave place to stately stores. The colored folk then took possessession of Church street and its vicinity, a locality abounding in houses of such bad character that it could not suffer any loss of caste. Here for a long time were to be found great numbers of boot-blacks, barbers, white-washers, waiters, etc., and here was organized a lodge of colored Odd Fellows, holding connection with the Manchester Unity of England. At the corner of Church and Leonard streets stood a framed edifice known as "Zion's church," which swarmed on Sabbath with a swart congregation of the Methodist order. Near by, in Anthony street, was a colored Baptist Church, and the abode of this vine seemed almost permanently in this spot. But at last trade began to move in, and the inhabitants were forced to seek new quarters. These once wretched streets are now filled with wholesale stores, and on a spot once overflowing with colored people now stands the colossal warehouse of H. B. Claflin & Co. Driven from this vicinity, their next emigration was to a range of neglected streets about half a mile distant, and occupied by the lowest class. This locality includes Sullivan, Laurens, Thompson and other streets, but business has now threatened the colored people again, and they will have to seek a new home in some other part of the city.

The colored people are, as a general thing, addicted to church-going to a very large degree, and a variety of denominations are found among them, such as Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and especially Methodists. They are, however, seldom united, and are much troubled by jealousies and division, and the Shiloh church has recently been closed in consequence of internal troubles. As the colored people live upon the luxuries or wants of the whites, we find them busy in the winter assisting at balls and parties, in which they are very expert. A good man waiter will command $5 for a night, while a woman will receive $3. These parties will keep them busy during the winter, and in the spring house-cleaning will give them employment. The use of the whitewash brush as a trade is almost confined to this class, and they reap a good harvest out of the troubles of others. The hot-corn trade is another valuable field which is almost entirely monopolized by the colored people, and in addition to this they are largely employed in nursing the sick. Having occasion lately to need some one to take care of a sick friend, we made inquiries in an extensive negro quarter, and soon obtained the object of our search. The pay demanded is about $25 per week, and as there are on an average five thousand "sick families" in this city, there is great demand for such kind of help. In this manner the colored population of this city eke out a living. They are as a community poor, and live from hand to mouth, and yet one seldom finds any of them begging or seek a home in the almshouse. They continue to escape these evils and thus set a good example to the whites. Occasionally some one of them gets rich like the Downing referred to, but these instances are few, and we doubt if there be a dozen similar cases. If, however, they were as economical as the Germans, the result would be very different, for they handle proportionately much more money. One of the vices which curses the colored people is the passion for gambling in lottery tickets, or "playing policy," as it is commonly termed. One will find among the abodes of the poor a frequently recurring sign, "exchange office." It indicates a place where lottery tickets can be purchased, and although during the day no one may be seen to enter, yet as soon as night drops her friendly curtain the shop is thronged. Among the motley gathering of the victims of this delusion the colored people form a large element. The system is arranged in subdivisions so as to meet their condition, and shares in tickets can be bought at prices ranging from twenty-five cents upwards. In this manner the earnings of a vast multitude are wasted. These lotteries draw every Saturday, and on these occasions groups of anxious darkies may be seen waiting to hear the report, each one excited with the hope that his may be the lucky number. This nefarious trade makes a few men get immensely rich while thousands are kept poor, and Ben. Wood, the Congressman, whose doctrine is to crush the colored man, has been enriched by the [illegible] dollars.

ly investments in policy tickets changed in to deposits in savings banks, our colored people would by this time have lifted themselves out of the depths of poverty.

Among the interesting members of this class we remember an old man who kept a dog school and trained animals to perform certain popular accomplishments. He used to go about the city occasionally, followed by a troupe of pupils which, at a signal, would stand on their hind-legs and go through the motion of a cotillion, dancing to the tune which their teacher whistled or sang. Another well remembered personage was Aunt Katy, whose piety and benevolent labors among the poor made her a shining light. Matthew Collins was also a striking character. He was a Maryland slave, but ran away, came to this city, where he became a drunken bully, and, from his great strength, he was a dangerous antagonist. Subsequently he was converted and became a very pious man. When we made his acquaintance he was very old and infirm, and, being unable to work, he sold peanuts, and could be seen in Broadway with his basket and Bible. He was highly gifted, and those who stopped to converse with him were generally startled by the power of his responses. The writer knew him well and derived great benefit from his society. We attended him during his last illness; he died triumphantly and was buried in the Potter's field. We never pass Claflin's splendid warehouse without recalling the interviews we once held there in the old rookery which stood on the site with good Matthew Collins.

The colored people of this city have made many attempts to rise in social and civil position, but these have been in vain. They have had two journals, the *Colored American* and the *Ramshorn*, neither of which was permanent. They must continue to be degraded as long as they remain here, and their only chance for elevation is to go to Liberia. We regret that they are, to so large a degree, set against the enterprise, vainly hoping to enjoy here that which evidently is impossible. They have an example of emigration in Prof. Crummell, and they would do well to follow it. In that favored land their children, instead of being cooks, barbers and waiters, might rise to the highest offices of a republican government.

The Manners of Boys.

From a Book about Boys.]

The boy has manners of his own. He may not fully recognize the eternal verities which prohibit a man from eating peas with a knife, or from shaking hands with a person to whom he is introduced for the first time; but in his way, and to a certain degree, he can be courteous to his companions and fulfill the requirements of the stringent code of etiquette which obtains among his equals; and, besides, is fully versed in the ceremonies which he thinks right to observe towards those acknowledged by him as his superiors. Show me the boy who does not give to his companions a share of any sweets he may buy, and I will tell you that he will be considered, in the best circles of boys, as ill-bred as the man would be who might help some one else to the leg of a fowl and keep the breast for himself. Show me the boy who would be really rude to a lady—I don't include laughing at her chignon, for a boy laughs at that as he laughs at a monkey's tail, because it is so funny, and he can't help it—who would not do any service for a woman in distress—I mean a woman in a good dress, whom alone he has been taught by his parents to look upon as an object for chivalrous assistance—and I can assure you that his conduct would be as severely reprobated among boys as you would wish. Show me a boy who would be impertinent to his teacher—that is, always supposing that said teacher is on a proper footing of authority and gets at

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1869

TENNESSEE RIVER.

We cannot do more, to-day, than call the attention of our merchants to a circular in regard to Tennessee river improvements, on our local side. It will well repay perusal; and, we hope, will have the effect of enlisting the practical sympathy of our Chamber of Commerce. Our merchants, business men and mechanics are particularly interested in this work, and should assist it, if in no other way, by their voices and energy.

THE MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

In our commercial column, this morning, our readers will find a communication from the Master of Transportation on the above road, introducing a table showing the amount of cotton received this season, at what station, and how much of it was shipped to Memphis. It will be seen that out of 24,229 bales, 22,150 have reached this market—a fact that speaks well for the discrimination in favor of this railroad under the management of President WOODRUFF and Superintendent SAM. JONES. We hope the Charleston and Tennessee roads will follow the example of the Ohio, and afford the citizens of Memphis an opportunity of judging how far they are worked in the interests of a city to whose citizens their existence is mainly due.

PROPOSED SALE OF LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD BONDS.

There is still another scheme before the Board of Mayor and Aldermen—none other than the sale of the city stock in the Little Rock Railroad, to certain parties who think it worth about ten cents on the dollar; are willing to take it at that price, and relieve Memphis of the care and trouble of dividends that are sure to come in a few years after this, when the most important railroad running into the city is finished. The parties who hungered for this *bon bouche* are the same, we understand, who desired to perform a similar office for the city and relieve her of her Mississippi and Tennessee bonds. They have now boxed the financial compass, and having failed to pluck profit from their labors will, we hope, turn their attention in some other and more remunerative direction. We suggest New York, and Erie and Central stock as something that will suit them. They are so untiring in their pursuit of railroad bonds, and so cute in finding ways in which they can profit Memphis by relieving her of her burdensome obligations in the shape of railroad stock, that we begin to fear that they *may* "slip up" on us, and yet realize something: and the citizens of this goodly town wake up some fine morning to find themselves mulcted in somewhat of that they now possess, and should prize beyond price. The Board of Aldermen, we understand, had this proposition under consideration at a secret session. We also learn that they refused to think of it after New Year at less than twelve cents. We would advise them not to think of it at all after New Year. Such a course would be good for their political health, and will promote very much their status among their neighbors. All these schemes of purchase should have the go-by from our City Fathers. They are bad upon their face, and always show the profits on the wrong side of the Ledger.

ARKANSAS.

So disgusted have the Republicans of Arkansas become with the conduct of CLAYTON and his tools—UPHAM and CATTERSON—that not only the Speaker of the House (who spoke at length in reprobation of his course, some days before the adjournment of the Legislature,) but many prominent members of that body, who at first concurred in the militia infamy, are opposing, and threaten to impeach him whom, they say, is responsible for all the trouble and misery entailed upon the people of Arkansas by the presence of the "feet-burners and robbers" who are infesting the State under and by virtue of his commission. The *Morning Republican*, of Arkansas, on the 29th December last, in an article of a column in length, in which it contrasts the conduct of Gov. SCOTT, of South Carolina, and the peace prevailing in that State, with the conduct of Gov. CLAYTON, and the disquiet prevailing in Arkansas, condemns the policy that has induced such a state of things, and invokes the aid of all true Republicans for its suppression. The *Republican* says, that so far from increasing in strength, or achieving the confidence of the people, the Republican party of Arkansas has lost, and is losing ground: and this, it says, is entirely owing to the militia policy of the Governor. It says:

In South Carolina, the party, immediately after the elections, adopted a just, liberal and conciliatory course of policy toward the opposition; and, appreciating the magnanimity of such a course, the whole body of the people at once gave in their adhesion to the Government, submitted unconditionally to its authority, and settled down to a normal condition of peace and quietude.

But a different course has been pursued in Arkansas, with such results as to convince any reasonable mind of its unwise and ruinous policy.

Surely no man will contend that the character, circumstances and condition of the people of South Carolina, were more favorable, than similar elements in Arkansas, for the reception and development of Republican principles. *If there was any difference in that respect, the difference was decidedly in favor of Arkansas.*

South Carolina has always been noted for the restless character of its people, with a strongly developed tendency to revolt against the authority of government; *while the people of Arkansas, who were educated in the teachings of Clay and Jackson, were always disposed to be conservative and law abiding.*

Why is it then, that the Republican [illegible] election has made so

South Carolina peace, law and order, reign supreme, and the people are quiet and happy; *while in Arkansas we have troubles and disturbances;* while almost everybody is dissatisfied and uncomfortable, and a gloom pervades the entire State? Why is it that in South Carolina, trade and business are flourishing, all sorts of manufacturing interests improving, immigration pouring its life-giving tide into her borders, and everything wearing a glad and hopeful aspect, *while just the* REVERSE *of all the happy auguries is visible in Arkansas?*

The cause of great difference can be referred only to the difference in the course of policy pursued by the party respectively in these two States.

In South Carolina *Governor Scott, although a Radical of the strictest school, did not declare martial law over any portion of that State;* nor did he ever deem it necessary to call the militia forces of the State into active service. But on the contrary, appealing to the virtue, patriotism and good sense of the people, he indicated a just, liberal and humane policy towards all who would obey the laws and keep the peace, with a stern admonition of retributive justice against all offenders and disturbers of the peace. *The happy result of that wise and judicious policy may be gleaned from the following telegraphic item,* which was first published in all the great leading papers of the country, and copied in every country and village newspaper in the union:

A private letter from a prominent and well known South Carolina loyalist and Republican to a gentleman in this city, reports: "Our prospects in South Carolina, and I think all over the South, are now very encouraging, both politically and materially. Lawlessness has ceased almost, as if by magic, since the elections, and every body seems to accept the motion of Grant, 'let us have peace.' Good feeling seems rapidly returning between the two different parties, and a prominent republican is treated different from what he was only a month ago. The financial prospects of the State have improved wonderfully within the last two or three weeks."

When such items as the above are read by the Northern people, it gives them confidence in the stability and permanency of the government of South Carolina, and the good order and wholesomeness of their social condition. Hence they are willing to emigrate there, and carry their families, their money, their capital, their enterprise and thrifty habits with them, to help build up the prosperity of the country. *But when they turn to the page that recites the sad and lamentable condition of poor old abused and calumniated Arkansas, they shudder with horror, and turn over the page with a sigh of regret, and perhaps a bitter malediction upon the rebels and traitors that are supposed to be riding rough shod over the rights and liberties of the people!*

We appeal to the judgment and sober reflection of the honest, intelligent and patriotic Republicans of Arkansas to sustain us in opposing a policy that is so destructive of the best interests of the people, and that is doing so much to retard the growth and development of the Republican party in this State.

To the above we can add nothing. It tells the whole story of wrong and outrage by CLAYTON and his militia truthfully; and honestly draws a parallel that will not, we hope, be lost upon the Republican party of Arkansas: one that ought not to be lost on CLAYTON, unless he be utterly bereft of reason as well as dignity and good character. The Republican press of the North and West will, we hope, not fail to regard this article from the *Republican*. They should copy it, at least in justice to the people of Arkansas, whom they have injured, many times, the past winter, by the publication of repeated falsehoods, promulgated by their enemies in the State.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD.

It has been jestingly intimated of late that Mr. MITCHELL, President of the Mississippi River Railroad, had hired the "Ring" to make the attempt they did to seize the charter and franchises of that company. Certainly if he had done so, Mr. MITCHELL could not have performed a more adroit act, or one that will redound more to the success of his enterprise and the prosperity of Memphis.

The intense interest caused by the discussion of Col. TATE's proposition, while it has resulted in the utter condemnation of the same, has at the same time brought out more impressively than twelve months placid discussion would have done, the absolute necessity of the Mississippi River Road as a highway of international travel.

But the arguments so far have been mainly confined to that view of the road, leaving out of sight the more vital consideration to the people Memphis—the value of the road as a feeder of the city's commerce, and the purveyor for the table of the poor man. To this last consideration we address ourselves to-day.

It should be known, then, that every mile of territory that will be penetrated by the Mississippi River Railroad, in the distance from Memphis to Troy station, 100 miles, is fertile as Egypt, and already abounding in products of garden, orchard and farm. It is not too much to say that in no other district in all the South or West can larger crops be gathered than from the soil of Obion, Dyer, Lauderdale and Tipton counties, and the portion of Shelby county lying along the route of the Mississippi River Road. In no other district or county in the South or West can all the necessaries of life be found in greater abundance, of better quality or cheaper in price than in the counties named. It is the constant boast of Mr. MITCHELL that when his road is built it will furnish to the people of Memphis three-fourths of the marketing they daily consume on their tables, and of better quality than is elsewhere attainable, and at far cheaper prices. We have no doubt that he is right in this; and that when the Mississippi River Road is built, as it soon will be, it will bring more of its food supplies to Memphis than all other roads combined now running to this city.

We have taken some pains to look into the statistics of the counties aforenamed, since the discussion of this subject began, and we append some of the results as indicated by the census of 1860.

Counties.	Acres improved.	Unimproved.
Obion	66,494	185,653
Dyer	44,182	138,340
Lauderdale	38,570	147,284
Tipton	45,570	131,774
Shelby	134,433	180,767
Total	284,199	727,633

The tax valuation of the lands in those counties in 1860 (generally placed at about one-third of the real value,) was $18,415,369. The true valuation might fairly be stated at $55,000,000; and, as it will be perceived, more than two thirds of it yet in a state of uncultivation. The population of the counties in the year named was 89,709. It is now much larger.

The value of horses and mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., in the same year in the counties named was $3 639,568. The other leading products were as follows:

Cotton	42,421 bales.
Corn	3,020,069 bushels.
Potatoes	374 476 "
Wheat	18,358 "
Butter	587 462 pounds.
Honey	74,586 "
Tobacco	4,122,359 "

We need not dwell on these extraordinary facts. It appears that the five counties along the line of the Mississippi River Railroad produced even of cotton, though they are outside of the "cotton belt," about one-eighth of the crop sold in Memphis in 1860. The most reliable estimates give the growth of the staple in [illegible] at 50,000 bales the present year, one-fifth of all that will be sold in Memphis. Of corn, they produced more than Memphis ever received or sold in one year from the great granary of the Northwest; and of tobacco, enough to have drawn to Memphis $1 000,000 annually, at present prices, if we had had a road to bring that crop hither.

And it is enough to startle Memphis to learn that by reason of the lack of railroad facilities, much of the cotton, the vast bulk of the corn and wheat, and all of the tobacco, grown in those counties north of Memphis, sought Northern markets; and that every year this tendency will become stronger, unless we build the railroad which will make Memphis the nearest and most accessible market.

We have omitted from our tables most of the minor products of a rich agricultural people, the vegetables, fruits, poultry, milk, eggs, game, etc.—all of which abound along the line of the Mississippi River Railroad, and which are spoilt annually to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, because they cannot be transported quickly by railroad to Memphis. Enough of fruits and vegetables are thrown away yearly in the counties above us to pay interest on the entire cost of the Mississippi River Railroad, and which, if they could be brought to our city, would cheapen the laborer's fare, gladden his hungry children, and promote the health and happiness of all classes.

Our people are aroused thoroughly to these striking and invaluable facts; and they demand, with a unanimity never before known in behalf of any public work, that the Mississippi River Railroad be immediately constructed. The county of Shelby should take stock forthwith in this road. In the name of the merchants, mechanics, professional and laboring men of Memphis, who have families to feed, we demand that our County Commissioners and our City Council, lend immediate and liberal aid to the company now in charge of this road. They are not schemers, or plotters, or selfish speculators, conspiring against the city's property and the city's welfare, but practical men, working modestly and effectively in the interests of our home people. Let our county and city authorities help this company, as other roads have been helped, and not only will they open the greatest thoroughfare of travel that Memphis has ever known, but they will also feed our people with cheapness and abundance hitherto unknown.

TENNESSEE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

We copy the following from the *Clarksville Chronicle*:

Rev. A. Mizell, of the Tennessee Conference, so well and favorably known in this community, has accepted the position of General Agent, and will start upon his mission in a few days. We would earnestly recommend him, and bespeak for him, wherever he may go, a cordial reception.

By order of the Board.
MRS. A. G. MUNFORD,
Treasurer, *pro tem.*

We have been personally acquainted with Mr. MIZELL, mentioned in the above article, for years, and assure the public that he is all that a man should be to occupy the position, and in every way worthy of the confidence of the public. The Asylum has over fifty Confederate orphans under its care at present, and the design of the Board of Managers in securing the services of Mr. MIZELL as agent is to solicit donations to the institution, in order that they may be enabled to provide for the vast numbers of this class of destitute ones, who have claims upon the Southern people unsurpassed. From the annual report of last year we learn that $25,000 had been invested in the purchase of buildings and grounds up to that time. In view of the eminent ability and peculiar adaptation of the present traveling agent, may it not reasonably be hoped that $10,000 additional will be secured during the twelve month's term of his agency, and helpless orphans of Confederate soldiers be thereby provided for in some degree commensurate with extensive and importunate—yea, more, imperative demand in this respect. The Southern people are rapidly being restored to prosperity, and their generosity being beyond question, this cause appealing as it does to their best feelings and most tender sympathies, must and will be a success. It is now a public charity, and is destined to become a great and extensive institution of public beneficence. Since employing the present agent, the Board of Managers have put under contract additional buildings for the accommodation of other Confederate orphans. The agent now in our city informs us that the Asylum will be in condition to receive other children of this class by the time the forms of application can be properly adjusted. Success to this enterprise, whose merits are too lofty and momentous to admit of comment. God's blessing upon the Mission, and may success beyond the most sanguine anticipation attend the efforts of the agent.

"SOMETHING FOR NEXT TO NOTHING."

The proposition now under consideration, whereby the First National Bank, and some parties for whom that institution is operating, is to become possessed of the $650,000 worth of bonds in the Little Rock Railroad owned by the city, resolves itself, so far as we can learn, into this: The Bank to pay the city $78,000 (doubtless in such scrip and ledger balances as it has on hand) for which it is to receive the $650,000 of stock; come into possession of a controlling influence in the road; become possessed of the $1,300 000 recently voted to this road by the State of Arkansas; also, of present assets of the road, consisting of several hundred thousands of dollars in first mortgage bonds; also, a claim (likely to be allowed) on the Government, for $300,000—as shown by the annual report—and get undivided possession of 150,000 acres of land. Putting it in tabular form, for the convenience of our readers, we find it sums up as follows:

Bank pays	$78,000
For which she gets:	
City Railroad (Little Rock) bonds	$ 650,000
Arkansas state aid	1,300,000
First Mortgage bonds, say	300,000
Debt due Railroad by United States	300,000
150,000 acres of land at $1 25	187 500
Making a total of	2,737,500

And all for the small sum of $80,000. This is a nice little proposition for sensible business men to entertain. One does not know which to believe—that it is the result of freak or of an unblushing and unparalleled impudence, the natural offspring of a too great success in money business. Any way, or either way, *if the Board of Mayor and Aldermen attempt to negotiate or agree to it, we hope the tax payers (and they are not all of them in the "ring,") will promptly step forward, and by an injunction, restrain the City Fathers from an act, to phrase it mildly, of suicidal folly.*

That our readers may better appreciate the absurdity of this proposition, we append a short note from the President of the River Railroad, giving his experience in a parallel case to that occupied by the city towards the Little Rock Railroad. Ponder this, citizens of Memphis, and then say whether you will willingly surrender your voice, vote and interest in this valuable franchise:

MR. J. M. KEATING:

Dear Sir: You have asked my opinion of the expediency of the sale of the stock held by the city of Memphis in the Little Rock Railroad. I will reply by giving you a bit of my own experience in a similar case.

In 1857 8, I became the owner of $20,000 worth of stock in a railroad in Iowa, commencing on the west bank of the Mississippi river, and extending westward eighty miles, in the direction of the Pacific. In 1864, having met with reverses by reason of the war, I sold the stock (which I had paid cash for), and realized for it only fifty cents on the dollar. A few years later Congress passed the Union Pacific Railroad bill, and that grand work was "hitched on" to the eighty miles of road I had helped build, but had lost my stock in. A few weeks since I was in Boston, where the owners of my sold-out stock reside, and I learned from one of them that the shares I sold for $10,000, are now worth $100,000, and are paying 10 per cent. on that valuation! Reason, the road is now a "link" in the great Pacific highway.

Now, we are all hoping and believing in Memphis that a Southern Pacific Railroad will be built, either near the 35th parallel. If it would be, Memphis will be the initial point, and the Little Rock Railroad the first link in the same. In such contingency the stock of the city of Memphis in the Little Rock Railroad will be worth nearer $8 000,000 than $650,000, its present nominal amount. Is it worth while for the tax-payers of Memphis, who have paid for this stock, to throw away all possibility of benefiting by its enormous increase, in case of the road becoming a part of the Southern Pacific highway? Hadn't we better wait and see? Yours, truly,

A. J. MITCHELL.

Reader of the APPEAL, are you now willing to give away your interest in the Little Rock Railroad?

A PACIFIC ocean telegraph, to connect San Francisco with Hong Kong, is now talked of. When the Pacific railway is completed, the trade between Europe and Asia, that now follows the overland route across the Isthmus of Suez, will flow through San Francisco and New York, and a Pacific submarine telegraph will become an absolute necessity. Fortunately a line from California to the Loo Choo Islands, with branches thence to Japan and China, could be laid by way of the Sandwich Islands and the numerous small islands in the Anson and Magelan Archipelagos, without necessitating at any part of the route, except that between California and the Sandwich Islands, the submersion of more than one thousand consecutive miles of cable. Even the longest cable—that required to connect San Francisco and Honolulu—would be less than twenty-four hundred miles in length. Since the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, we need not question the practicability of a Pacific cable.

By Telegraph.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, January 2.—The repair shops of the N. H. & N. Y. R. R. were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $100,000.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 2.—The large building on Union street, belonging to James Gould, used as a car factory, was crushed by the snow this morning. The building was completely wrecked and the contents pretty much demolished. No one was injured.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Last night a fire destroyed the extensive grain and produce forwarding warehouse corner of Broad and Cherry streets. The contents of the first floor were flour, feed and hops, and on the third, whisky. The total loss, including the building, is estimated at $250,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

TARBORO, January 1.—Gus Holmes, a mulatto, was hung to-day for murder.

Two candidates for constableship, named Dennis and Hod, had an altercation to-day, in which the former shot the latter dead.

WILMINGTON, January 2.—The negroes here celebrated their emancipation to-day by speeches, processions, etc.

MAINE.

BANGOR, January 2.—Ten brick stores on Broad street, occupied by various parties, were burned last night. The principal loss falls on Hayward & Co., amounting to $65,000, insured; Conner & Fuller's loss, $15 000; F. Farrington, $10 000; Foye & Bridges, $25 000; Ewing & Co., $20,000; George Pickering, $7000; Geo. Ladd, $40 000; C. Deming, $100,000; Dale & Co., $60,000. The total loss is $250,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 2.—The steamboat A. G. Brown collided with the steamship Teutonia between this city and the mouth of the river on Wednesday, and soon turned bottom upwards. Everybody on board, and the books, papers and money were saved. The Teutonia was unrigged and passed on.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, says that Col. R. P. Crump, Dr. Marshall, B. F. Taomoson and R. V. McGill, ex-Chief of Police, had been arrested by the military, under what charge was not known. Two freedmen had also been arrested. It is said that other citizens had also been spotted.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, January 2.—The first election for Aldermen of Edgefield, the town on the other side of the river opposite this city, took place to-day. The citizens' ticket, composed of men of both parties, was elected.

A proclamation will be published tomorrow, calling a grand popular convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 10th of February, to memorialize Congress to continue its aid to the improvement of the Tennessee river, until the obstructions at Muscle Shoals are removed. It is signed by Govs. Brownlow; Bullock, of Georgia; Smith, of Alabama; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Fletcher, of Missouri; and Merrill, of Iowa. It recites the results of the survey made in 1867, by Col. Gaw, and the importance of the proposed measure to the people of the South and West, and urges the people of the Tennessee Valley to send delegates to the convention. The proposed improvements will cost $1,500 000, and will open to commerce one of the richest mineral and agricultural sections of the country. Its importance is indicated by the number of States uniting in the call.

[The proclamation alluded to above will be found on our local page, in full, this morning, a copy having been forwarded to us by Gov. BROWNLOW's Secretary.—EDS. APPEAL.]

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—The river is rising fast, with eight feet six inches in the canal.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

The Clifton, from Memphis, and the Indiana and Richmond, from New Orleans, arrived yesterday. To-day the Silver Spray and Liberty No. 4 arrived.

CAIRO, January 2.—The river rose thirteen inches to-day.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

Down—Submarine, No. 1, 3:10 p.m. yesterday; Mississippi, 5 a.m. to-day; Turner, 5 p.m.; Continental, 8 p.m.

Up—Silver Cloud, Mary Adee, and Simpson Horner.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Fractional currency printed during the week $378,543. Shipments $438,765. National Bank currency issued, $168,020. Amount in circulation, $298,678,699. Fractional currency redeemed, $254,200. Custom receipts from December the 12th to the 19th were $2,471,423.

Gen. Grant is expected to return here on Monday.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will return about the middle of next week.

Brvt. Maj.-Gen. Gillem, commanding the Fourth Military District, has been ordered here on public business.

Maj.-Gen. Reynolds, Colonel of the 26th Infantry, has been ordered to repair to this city and report to the Adjutant-General of the army.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 2.—The details of the insurrection at Malaga state that after a sharp engagement in the streets Gen. DeRoda succeeded in routing the rebels and restoring order. The ironclads in the harbor acted in concert with DeRoda by pouring a galling fire into the ranks of the insurgents. The country is now entirely tranquil.

PARIS, January 2.—The Conference will be composed of the Ambassadors to France from the various powers. It will be presided over by M. Lavalle, the new French Foreign Secretary. The time for holding it is not yet decided upon.

It is now more than likely that both the Turkish and Grecian governments will participate in the proceedings of the proposed conference.

It is given out to-day that Alexander Rice Ranequer, a noted Grecian poet, will represent Greece, and Fuad Pacha, the Turkish government.

Late telegrams from Hong Kong confirm the re establishment of the Mikado at Jeddo.

The *Express* has an article to-day on the proposed international yacht race. It proposes that the yacht owners of Europe, who have vessels of equal tonnage with the Dauntless, accept Mr. Bennett's challenge.

The *Journal* states that at his New Year's reception the Emperor told Senor De La Z ga, the Spanish Envoy, to convey his Government the warmest wishes both of himself personally and of France, for the happiness and prosperity of Spain.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, January 2.—A dispatch from Savannah says that the troubles in Ogeechee continue but nothing transpired yesterday. The whites are organizing to put down lawlessness.

SAVANNAH, December 31.—The Sheriff and two assistants went to Hayward's plantation, on the Ogeechee river, a few miles from the city to arrest seventeen negroes charged with shooting the wife beam on the plantation and carrying off the corpse of a child. They made five arrests. At station Number 1, on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, they were surrounded by about one hundred armed negroes, who rescued the prisoners and disarmed and robbed the Sheriff and destroyed the warrants, threatening to kill him if he ever served legal process again in that vicinity. The negroes then separated into squads and marched back to the plantations, avowing that they would have the heart's blood of every white man on Ogeechee river, saying the war had commenced. One negro watchman is supposed to be murdered. Two whites were badly hurt.

All the white men were obliged to flee to the city to save their lives. The women and children are in the hands of the mob and have been carried off into the woods. Great excitement exists in the community, and the Sheriff, with a posse of three or four hundred citizens, will leave at daybreak to-morrow to rescue the women and children. The military decline to interfere until the power of the civil authorities for preserving order is exhausted.

The Ogeechee troubles continue. Mr. Middleton's house was burned last night. All the whites came to the city except one man, who has not been seen since the trouble took place. The Sheriff went out with a posse this morning, but did not make any arrests. The negroes are fully armed, in large force, and are determined to resist the authorities. Scouts were sent out this afternoon and were stopped six miles from the city. All the six roads leading from the city are picketed by negroes.

A public meeting was held at the Courthouse to-day, and affairs were discussed by Gen. Jackson and others. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow noon, to decide upon what course to pursue.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The *Herald's* special, dated Queen's Hotel, London, January 1, says Mr. Burlingame and Lord Clarendon, the new British Foreign Minister, had an interview to-day, when they agreed upon the principles for the future British policy to be adopted toward China. Lord Clarendon, in renewing his former conversation, fully acknowledged the propriety and justice of the several points which Mr. Burlingame had advanced in reference to the policy which he deemed desirable for England should pursue. Mr. Burlingame held that the object of the present mission showed evident signs of progress, and by no means evinced a retrograde disposition on the part of the Chinese Government. He also deprecates the practice of the Western powers in using an unfriendly pressure to introduce a new system and new ideas among a people whose knowledge of foreign nations was of recent origin, and who were nurtured under a traditional system, to which they were accustomed, and attached to such repressive policy, would tend to revolutionize and repress progress, whereas the Chinese Government fully admitted the necessity of progress, and desired to encourage it gradually, without a sudden shock to the feelings, passions, or prejudices of the people. Lord Clarendon in his reply fully admitted that the Chinese were entitled to forbearance from foreign nations, and assured Mr. Burlingame that England did not desire or intend to apply an unfriendly pressure in order to induce China to advance more rapidly in her intercourse with foreign nations than was consistent with the safety and feelings of the Chinese people. The following articles were then agreed to between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame: First—That it is necessary to observe existing treaty stipulations. Second—That all negotiations should be conducted with the central government, and not with local authorities. Third—That before the inauguration of war, disputes should be referred to the home governments. Lord Clarendon has issued instructions to the British agents in China to act in accordance with the spirit and with the objects above explained, and, moreover, to caution British subjects to pay due respect not only to the laws of China, but also to respect the usages and feelings of the Chinese people. These points settled, the general principles of the American treaty were discussed. Lord Clarendon considered them kindly, and argued that they should form the subject for future negotiations. Having established the basis for the British policy, Mr. Burlingame proceeds to Paris to-morrow and returns to England on the reassembling of Parliament to conclude details according to the principles agreed upon, and to complete the objects of his mission.

The *Herald's* special, dated Madrid, January 1, says Gen. Caballero Derceda, after having issued a proclamation to the insurgents at Malaga to throw their arms down, and upon their refusing to submit, the General declared the place in a state of siege. The town was then attacked by the Government troops. The insurgents were fought in the streets and defeated, when Caballero succeeded in restoring order.

Internal Revenue Supervisor Dutcha is reported to have removed Collector O'Callaghan. This will open the question as to whether a Collector can be kept in place contrary to the orders of the Internal Revenue Commissioner. It is the first case of the kind.

The storm here which ceased at midnight last night was the most severe of the season, about three inches of hail having fallen. Western and Eastern railroad travel is much impeded. In New England the storm was very severe, about a foot of snow having fallen in those States, and it is still snowing to-day in Boston and Albany, with the snow already fifteen inches deep on a level.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Gen. Sherman has received a letter from Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19th, noting his arrival at that post the day previous with Gen. Custar's regiment, the 9th Cavalry, and ten companies of the 19th Kansas Cavalry, in all about 1500 men. Sheridan says he spent one day on Custar's battle field, and found the bodies of Maj. Elliott and sixteen soldiers, and also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child. Mrs. Blinn had been shot through the forehead, and the child's brains dashed out against a tree. Gen. Sheridan followed an Indian trail down the Washita for seventy-six miles, when he came to a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from Gen. Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered, while traveling to that point, that they were sending their families to the Washita mountains, being suspicious that they were attempting to deceive him. He took Satanta and Lone Wolf and notified them that he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. Sheridan says that the Indians realize now for the first time that winter will not compel us to make truce with them, and adds that "the Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time, and have been playing fast and loose. They have attempted to brow-beat Gen. Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and one band of the Comanches are now at the Washita mountains.

Gen. Sheridan, after a consultation with Gen. Hazen, proposes that when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Comanches, to get them to consent and submit to a like treatment; and if they refuse to come in, he will carry on the war against them in the Washita mountains. He will have with Gen. Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb, and such others as may come in there.

During the march from Camp Supply, the weather and snow was very severe, but the health of the command was good, only two men of the 7th Cavalry and six of the 19th Kansas being sick.

In a private letter one day later, Gen. Sheridan says that the Kiowas are coming in and the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by Gen. Custar, and that he has no doubt that the Arrapahoes will come in also and surrender and abide by his terms, after which he has no fears of their renewing hostilities.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK January 2.—Cotton 26¾c. Superfine flour $5 35 at 45. Wheat 2 to. Corn 84c. Whisky 96@98. Rice quiet. Cuba sugar 11c.

Dry Goods—Heavy brown sheetings 15½@16c. Heavy shirtings 13½c. Amoskeag A bleached muslins 19c. Lancaster prints 17½c. Andrico 18½c. Wamsutta 21½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—Cotton irregular and easier than yesterday, but middlings no change in price; sales 7300 bales; receipts to day 2407, receipts Thursday evening and yesterday 7883 bales; exports 12,067 coast. Gold 35½. Sterling, Commercial, 49½@50. Bank nominal. New York sight ¼ discount. Flour, low grades scarce and firm; superfine $7 00@7 62½; XX $7 75; XXX $8 25. Corn steady; white 76c. Oats quiet at 65@70c. Bran unchanged. Hay quiet; prime $30@32. Pork dull at 28½. Bacon firmer; shoulders 14½c; sides 18½@19½c. Lard firm; tierces 17½@17¾c; kegs 18½c. Sugar firm; common 9@10½; fair 12¼@12½c; yellow clarified 13@13½c. Molasses firm; common 52@55c; prime 61@62c; choice 67@68c. Whisky quiet at $1 17½. Coffee, fair, 14¼@14½c; prime 16½@17c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—Family flour $7 50@7 75. Wheat $1 70. Oats 66c. Corn 83@84c. Rye $1 01@1 07. Barley $2 15@2 25. Cotton 24½c. Pork $28. Bulk shoulders 13½; sides 18½ to 19c. Lard 17½@18c. Bacon shoulders 13½; clear sides 19½@19¾c. Butter 40@42c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Tobacco nominal. Superfine flour $5 @5 50. Corn 64@65c. Oats 55c. Whisky 88½. Bulk shoulders 13@13½c; clear sides 18@18½c. Bacon shoulder 13c; clear sides 19½@19¾c. Pork $27 75@28. Lard 17c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—Tobacco sales 19 hhds; trashy to fancy and medium leaf $4@12. Cotton 26c. Superfine flour $5 50. Wheat $1 85. Corn in bulk 66. Oats 55@57c. Rye $1 00. Pork $28. Coal oil 29c. Bulk clear sides 18½, packed shoulders 13½c. Lard, tierces, 18c. Bacon sugar cured hams 18c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 2.—Consols closed at 92¾ U. S. 5-20's closed at 74¾.

PARIS, January 2.—The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes 70f 17c.

FRANKFORT, January 2.—United States 5 20's closed at 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 2.—Cotton and breadstuff markets were closed to day. Provisions are dull.

MARRIED.

LIPSCOMB—SHIRLEY—At Lafayette, on the evening of the 31st, by Rev. Thomas Joyner, Dr. S. A. LIPSCOMB, of Spottsylvania, Va., and MISS ANNA SHIRLEY, of Memphis, Tenn.

We tender the bride our hearty wishes for a bright and happy future with her groom, whom all her Memphis friends will be glad to learn, is worthy of her love and devotion. J. A.

Richmond and Fredericksburg papers copy.

AINSLIE—ARNOLD—On Saturday evening, January 2d, at St. Lazarus Church, by the Rev. R. A. Simpson, Mr. ROBERT WILLIAM AINSLIE to MISS ANNIE M. ARNOLD, daughter of the late George Arnold, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.

The happy pair have our best wishes that their voyage through life may be happy and prosperous. Mr. Ainslie is a gentleman of high character, well deserving the fairest and loveliest bride in all Memphis.

St. Louis papers please copy.

DIED.

FEALY—On the morning of January 2d, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. CATHERINE FEALY, aged 71 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, at the intersection of Alabama and Poplar streets.

RYAN—In this city, on January 1, 1869, of consumption, MRS. E. J. RYAN, in the 38th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GROCERIES AT AUCTION
—BY—
A. E. FRANKLAND,
No. 197 Main Street.
Monday Morning 10 o'clock,
Groceries. Cheese, Cigars, Sundries
ja4

Big Creek Land Ten Miles of Memphis.

90, 100, 150 and 200 acres out of 800 on the Mississippi River Railroad, soon to be built, and near the prospective depot, for sale at bargains, and immediately; also, 70 acres, mainly Cypress Timber, on Hatchie; also, STEAM MILL. Apply to my son on premises, or to myself, this month, at Raleigh.

150 acres good Stock Ranche on the Lavaca, in Jackson county, Texas, and 600 acres on Tenny, Liberty county, Texas. Fine Plantation to sell or exchange for city property. Titles perfect. [ja3] S. S. REMBERT.

TO MERCHANTS!

CLOSING SALE OF

WINTER DRY GOODS!

MENKEN BROTHERS
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE WINTER STOCK OF
JEANS,
LINSEYS,
KERSEYS, ETC.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

MENKEN BROTHERS,
No. 263 Cor. Main & Court Streets

GREAT REDUCTION!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

DRY GOODS MARKED DOWN
—AT—
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

As we are about to make a Change in our Business, and therefore being compelled to

FURTHER REDUCE OUR STOCK,

We would respectfully inform our patrons and the public generally, that after

Monday, January 4th

OUR ENTIRE LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
WILL BE SOLD AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

All those in quest of Cheap Bargains would do well to give us an early call.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,
242 Main Street, Corner Jefferson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOUND.—A BRACELET in st. Peter's Church. Inquire of Sexton. ja3

FURS LOST.—On the 31st December, a lady's medium size MINK CAPE. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at room No. 3 Waldran Block. ja1

Cotton Seed Wanted.

THE Memphis Oil Company will purchase a few hundred tons COTTON SEED, for which cash will be paid. Sacks will be furnished on application.
ja3 T. A. NELSON, Treasurer.

C. N. CASE, Jr., & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, TRUNKS and Plantation Saddlery, and dealers in

Advertisements in this column Published at 10 cents per line, each insertion. The cheapest and most conspicuous advertising known to the newspaper world.

WANTS.

LAND WANTED.—Any one desirous of selling low, for cash, from 3 to 6 acres of Land, with or without improvements, just outside the city, can find a buyer by calling at 32 Nichols street. d-27 1w

WANTED—A situation as BOOK-KEEPER by a man of several years' experience in first-class houses. The applicant was born and raised in the city, has a large circle of acquaintances, and can produce the best of business references for honesty and capacity. Will be ready to take a situation on January 1st. Address Q. Z. M., at this office. dec1w

FOR RENT.

BY ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

No. 240 Main Street.

300 ACRES, 8 miles south of Memphis, 150 in Wheat, good orchard, 700 bushels Corn, plenty of Fodder. Will take 25 bales cotton for rent, corn and fodder.

200 ACRES, 3 miles south of the city, with 10 Cabins. 70 acres with 2 cabins.

100 ACRES good Cotton Land, with good Dwelling and Gin, in Crittenden county, on the river, 3 miles below the city.

250 ACRES, good Dwelling, etc., 6 miles above the city.

COTTAGE with 10 acres, near Raulyn's Station, M. and C. R. R.

THE Dr. J. J. William's Place, 3 miles on M. and C. R. R., good Dwelling 7 or 8 rooms, 10 acres in Garden and Orchard.

THE Dr. Tucker Place, 3 miles on Union avenue, good Dwelling, with 6 or 7 acres in cultivation.

W. T. ADAMS, Rental Agent.

FOR RENT.—A most desirable Two-story BRICK HOUSE, in perfect repair, with 13 rooms, good cistern, neighborhood excellent, situated on Auction street, (between Front and Second,) occupied by Rev. Mr. A. C. Cameron. Apply to THOS. A. BURGESS, 27 Main street.

FOR RENT.—A PLANTATION, situated on the Yocopin Lake, (near Red Fork, Arkansas river, containing 1100 or 1200 acres open land, with good improvements, including Steam Gin and Mill, now in operation. Apply soon to THOS. H. ALLEN & Co., jy1 No. 7 Monroe Street, Cooper Block.

FOR RENT.—From January 1st, several very desirable furnished rooms, at my residence, No. 66 Main street. No cards required. WM. L. CHANDLER. dec31-tf

FOR RENT.—THE ARMSTRONG PLACE, on Central Avenue, three miles from Court Square, comprising twenty seven acres of ground, with a fine Lawn, suitable for a nursery. A good House with four rooms large and main yard; also, kitchen and necessary out buildings. The place has three cisterns, good orchard, large hothed with necessary flues, asparagus bed, fine stables and carriage house, with enclosed sheds for forty head of cattle. For a gardener or dairyman, this is one of the most desirable places near Memphis. Apply to JOHN T. WILLIAMS, 215 Front street. de29 1w

FOR RENT.—The LEETWICH GARDEN, situated (1) mile from Court Square, on Old Raleigh road, containing seventeen (17) acres in high state of cultivation, with a large orchard of select fruits, two comfortable cottage residences on the place, with all necessary out-houses, wells, cisterns, etc., and a large amount of shade trees. The most complete and finest garden near the city. Apply to J. H. CASH, City Inspector. d-27 tf

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Offices and Rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, N. E. corner of Second and Third streets. Inquire of RUDD, WICKERSHAM, second floor, Postoffice Building. dec2 1m

FOR RENT.—A neat one-story COTTAGE, with seven rooms and kitchen, large shady yard, garden and stable, situated in a retired neighborhood, on Rayburn avenue, near Jackson street. Possession from 1st January. Terms, $30 a month. Apply to DR. GRESHY, Rayburn and Court Square. d-18tf

FOR RENT.—A Residence on Vance street, No. 388, opposite the St. Agnes Academy and the terminus of the street cars. Contains seven rooms besides kitchen and servant's room; two cisterns, fine well of water, etc. dec16 tf 28 Main street.

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house No. 11 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN ARMSTRONG, at the Appeal office. 2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A fine COTTON PLANTATION for sale or rent—about 150 acres in cultivation; produces a bale to the acre, and above all ordinary overflows. About 25 miles below Memphis. G. A. ST. WALL, 327 Main street. dec7 1w

LAND FOR SALE.—A tract of 87 acres, lying opposite Irby's Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; 15 by John C. Martin to J. S. Wickersham. It is about 18 miles from Memphis, and a fine site for a country residence. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, Postoffice Building, Memphis. d-29 2w

STONEWALL FOR SALE.

OWING to the failing health of JAMES STEWART (who has been in charge of the premises as manager for the last two years), the Twenty Five Pound STONEWALL, a farm embracing about 1200 acres of the choicest portion of the estate of the late DAVID CRAIGHEAD, situated in the bend of Island No. 34, Arkansas side, is now offered for sale.

There are on the place about 150 acres cleared, well fenced, and now in cotton and corn; one hundred acres in fine cypress timber, to which from the bank of the river is, in minutes running order, a railway provided with railroad trucks, convenient for bringing lumber for shipment. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with oak, ash, walnut, cottonwood, etc. It is well loved, and a large portion of the tract is entirely above the highest floods. There are nine double pairs of comfortable houses, two quarters, a gin and cotton press, barns, stables, a fine apple and a peach orchard, and everything in complete running order. Also a number of reliable hands, who have been on the place for years, who may be employed by the purchaser. Also mules, horses, stock hogs, oxen, etc., sufficient to work it, and valued at about $100. These latter, it will be desirable to dispose of to the purchaser of the land.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES STEWART, on the Premises,
R. W. DAVIS, 202 Front Street, Memphis,
CRAIGHEAD, BRYANT & GIBSON, Nashville, Tenn.

de4 1m

St. Louis Republican and Cincinnati Commercial (Dailies) copy one month, and send bill to D. F. Rudden, 202 Front street, Memphis.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

THE Southern Hotel, is prepared to board families at low rates.

READ the new advertisement of B. Lowenstein & Bros. 3t

CLOSING OUT sale of winter dress goods at a great reduction, at Rice & Engel's.

DIARIES for 1869; Geo. Pattison & Co. have the finest stock in the city. Get one, 317½ Main street. tf

STRAINED HONEY, choice roll butter, country eggs, at C. C. Jackson, 59 Adams street. tf

The cheapest Black Alpacas in the city, just received. Herzog & Bro. Clark's Marble Block.

CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!!—By request, Dr. Lindoman, the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist will remain one week longer for the purpose of curing corns, bunions and ingrowing nails. Cures without pain or drawing blood. Room 24 Overton Hotel. 4t

THE sale of elegant Plated Ware, Cutlery, etc., at the auction rooms of W. H. Passmore & Co., No. 231 Second street, will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The assortment is select and of beautiful finish. There is, also, several handsome China Tea Sets to be bought under the same hammer.

DR. P. G. L. GRESHY has removed his office from 310 Second street, to 279½ Main street, Walker Block.

ALL necessary arrangements having been effected, Miss Nora Bradford's grand farewell concert will positively take place at the New Memphis theater on Monday evening, January 11, 1869.

READ the new advertisement of B. Lowenstein & Bros. 3t

THE Furniture sale at auction at the saleswoms of W. H. Passmore & Co., No. 231 Second street, will commence to-morrow (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock.

EVERYBODY should have one—A Diary for 1869, to be had at Geo. Pattison & Co., 317½ Main street. tf

GREAT reduction in Ladies' Cloaks at Rice & Engel's.

THE CASE OF MR. GEORGE R. RUTTER.

He is brought before Judge Lee.

His Re-arrest by Authority of the Nashville Criminal Court,

But is Released Again on Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Col. Rutter was yesterday at 2 o'clock brought before Judge Lee, of the Common Law Court, and was represented by counsel. By consent of Attorney-General Thorne the warrant against him was quashed, the bonds cancelled and the sureties discharged.

Yesterday Mr. Rutter was again arrested by Detective Ryan, on a capias from the Nashville Criminal Court, an indictment having been found by the grand jury, charging him with conspiracy, larceny, embezzlement, fraudulent breach of trust, and obtaining money under false pretences. He was to leave yesterday on the 12:45 train of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Through counsel an appeal was made for a writ of habeas corpus which Judge Hunter granted, and Mr. Rutter was released on bail, to appear before him in the Criminal Court on Monday (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock.

It appears to us from the re-arrest of Mr. Rutter, as if Mr. Spence, at whose instigation these prosecutions of him have been undertaken, had determined upon getting him to Nashville, by hook or crook, and either Star-Chambering him (as our Board of Aldermen do railroad business) or else smuggling him out of the State and beyond the reach of the press and people of Tennessee, whose interests he will shortly subserve by a statement as to the school fund.

ATTEND the great reduction sales of B. Lowenstein & Bros. this week. 3t

JUST received, the latest style Hoop Skirts at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

A CARD.—Messrs. Meeken Bros. inform the public that their stock of Furs having arrived too late they will sell them at half price, offering children's ermine sets at $3, and ladies table sets at $5 and $6. 3t

WANTED at the Southern Hotel—a first-class responsible hotel clerk and bookkeeper, a gentleman having a large Mississippi acquaintance preferred.

DIARIES for the New Year at Geo Pattison & Co., 317½ Main street. tf

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS—Just received one thousand overcoats from $6 to $10 each, at Walker Bros. & Co., 220 Main street, Clay Building. tf

POLICE ITEMS.

Squire Norton fined D. Carrote $2, yesterday, for assault.

The Squire also bound Sallie Johnson, a colored woman, over for trial in the Municipal Court on the charge of stealing a gold watch.

Rose Caruthers and Mary Dixon were bound over to keep the peace for assault.

Jake Ackerman and Billy Sanders, mackerels, were arrested on the levee for picking pockets.

S. G. Maddox was fined $10 in the Second District Police Court for assault.

Jake Alston, colored, was put in quod for practicing a little confidence game.

Billy Nagle, for keeping a gift concern whereby to take in and swindle strangers, was fined $25.

Ivy Young, doing all kinds of business without license, was fined $25.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. Frank M. Moore, living about four miles southeast of Memphis, on the Pigeon Roost Road, has raised from the Wilson variety a lot of ripe strawberries, grown in the open air. The seed was obtained from Col. Halsted.

THE case in the Bankrupt Court of Simmons vs. Otis, does not include No. 8, Otis, a party of the firm of McMahon & Otis, insurance agents.

Our Dress Goods, to close out stock, at still lower rates. Herzog & Bro. Clark's Marble Block.

TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The following letter to President Johnson was found upon the street yesterday. We give it entire and hope that the results alluded to may have been attained:

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 13, 1866.

Mr. Andrew Johnson sir would be the Gladest in the world to have a comedican with you and then perhaps we would be in prayrs together and I hope that we will pray to our father which is in heaven and surve him more then wen do then he will bless us more and give us more fath and more gac. and teach us how to pay. yurs truly

WM. DAVIS.

HE IS COMING.—The Steam Man took passage on the Olive Branch at New Orleans, and will undoubtedly arrive today. He will stop at 203 Main street.

GENTLEMEN may have rooms and lodging at the Southern Hotel, without board. Open all hours.

TO BE CONTINUED.—The sale of Japanese goods at Royster, Trezevant & Co's will continue for a day or two longer. Mr. T. Boynton, the importer's agent, has received a fresh invoice of these elegant and intricate wares, which will be off red to-morrow. We can of our own knowledge say that every article offered by Mr. Boynton, is for sale, and goes off, no matter what it brings, and very many really beautiful articles are daily sold almost for a song. This is the first lot of Japanese goods ever offered in this market, and they are both curious and useful.

L. C. HARDWICK, for years proprietor of the Hardwick House, will be pleased to serve his numerous country friends at the Southern Hotel.

GREAT reduction in Linen Towels and Embroideries at Rice & Engel's.

READ the new advertisement of B Lowenstein & Bros. 3t

Bleached and Brown Domestics, Blankets, shawls, etc, at the very lowest prices, at Herzog & Bro's. Clark's Marble Block.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Dr. Ford will preach this morning at the First Methodist Church, corner of Poplar and Second streets, by request, on the harmony of prayer with the fixed laws of nature.

THE following telegrams remain undelivered in the Western Union Telegraph office: James Given, R. Wade, R. R. Church, O. B. Parker, D. W. Bowman, Nathan Bros., V. V. Moore, E. M. Apperson & Co., Larry Harmstad.

READ the reduction advertisement of B. Lowenstein & Bros. 3t

FINE PAINTING.—Some of the finest specimens of sign and other painting we have ever seen was exhibited by the firm of Hock & LaGrill, of this city. We have on sundry occasions called attention to the splendid manner in which they perform work entrusted to their hands, and their patrons will agree with us that no more faithful or competent artists of their class can be found here or elsewhere.

THE ELMWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young gentlemen and boys, located near the end of the Street Railroad, will resume its session on Monday, January 11, 1868. Prof. T. J. Norcom, a skilful and popular instructor for ten years in Memphis, who established this institution in 1858, and conducted it successfully for many years, will resume the care of it; and he is so well known as an accomplished scholar, thorough teacher, and successful disciplinarian, that we congratulate our young friends on his return to the city. Students from the city are charged only half fare on the Street Railroad, and the ride in bad weather, or walk in good weather, is the best gymnastic exercise they could take. 4t

FROM ARKANSAS.

What the Black Militia are at in Crittenden.

What Brought Them There.

We are informed that Clayton's ragged crew are still doing all they can in the way of robbing and plundering the people of Marion and the adjoining country. They have fortified themselves at Marion in the best way they could, their stockade being so built that they consider it impregnable to any assault likely to be made against it. Their officers still assert that they have come only to arrest certain parties who have become outlaws, and that when this is accomplished their mission is at an end, and they will go away. They say that one cause which brought them to Crittenden was to arrest certain parties who some time ago shot and wounded a man named Barker, in the bosom of his family. The real history of that affair is that Barker had robbed a negro man of his wife and while in the enjoyment of her society he was shot. It is supposed by the wronged negro husband. So the vengeance of Clayton's militia is invoked to punish the wrongs of men who, like Barker, have scandalized and outraged society by their conduct.

Among the acts of violence of which they have recently been guilty, the shooting of Dr. Whitsitt, by which he will probably lose his arm, if not his life, is one not greatly to be regretted if what we hear be true, that he is in full sympathy with the gang, and an abettor of their acts. We trust, however, that this imputation does him wrong, and that he may be able to clear himself of it.

GREAT reduction in Men's Hats at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS.—Mrs. Gladstane closed a two weeks engagement at this theater last night to a house not as well filled as the merits of the artists deserved. The play of *Oliver Twist*, dramatised from Dickens' great work, is almost a test one to Memphis audiences. It was well received, and all the parts were acceptably filled. Mr. Hamilton, as Bill Sykes, was excellent, but this is the great merit of Mr. H, that he fills every part allotted to him with exceeding ability. He takes a benefit on Wednesday night next, and we bespeak for him a crowded house. Miss Turnour went through her perilous gymnastic feats with much grace, and is justly named the "Queen of the Air." She appears again on Monday evening.

THE GAYETIES.—This house was crowded last night, and all the new stars appeared. The entertainment is varied almost nightly, and new scenes are kept continually before the public as in a panorama.

THE VARIETIES.—This old favorite enjoyed its usual Saturday night audience. The bill was splendid and was highly appreciated. No effort is spared to please at this house, and while a laugh can be enjoyed, it will continue to be a popular place of amusement.

LEDGERS, Journals and Cash Books. Look at them. Geo. Pattison & Co., 317½ Main street. tf

ATTEND the great reduction sales this week at B. Lowenstein & Bros. 3t

THE Southern Hotel wants white waiters.

GREAT reduction in Opera Cloaks at Rice & Engel's.

A DISTURBANCE WITH THE SONS OF HAM.—The negro association known as the Sons of Ham paraded the streets on Friday, and on their way up Main street, when near Union, one of their members was run over by a street car. The case was yesterday before the Second District Police Court, and it appears that the horse, at the time of the accident, were proceeding at the usual pace, a brisk trot, and the negro, whose name is Pope, attempted to cross the track, when the horses ran against him and knocked him down, and the car ran part way over his arm and shoulder, crushing them very badly. The other members of the society gathered about the car and threatened violence to the conductor, but the interference of the police prevented anything of the kind. The conductor was arraigned, yesterday, before the Second District Police Court, but his innocence appearing clearly, the case was dismissed, but the prosecution appealed it to one of the Magistrate's Courts.

PERSONAL.—A New Orleans exchange says: "Dr. G. R. Spaulding, the senior proprietor of the Academy, has returned from his recent professional trip to Memphis, undertaken with a view of preparing for the *debut* of the Academy Troupe in that city. Dr. S. has secured the Greenlaw Opera House for that purpose. The Troupe will leave for Memphis on Monday, to make way for the famous Combination Circus, which opens at the Academy on Monday night. The Doctor returns to-day, we believe, to Memphis, to perfect arrangements for the reception of the Troupe." To this we add that he has already arrived, and his arrangements are completed here.

Dry Goods at the very lowest prices in the city, at Herzog & Bro's. Clark's Marble Block.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The Court will convene on Monday, the 4th January, 1869. The following is the calendar for that day:

472 Jefferson vs Terry.
494 Treadwell vs McKeon.
512 Campbell vs Nelson.
555 Mayshell vs Jackson.
533 Winchester vs Smith.
534 Hill vs Mix.
535 Mitchell vs Word.
537 Cloth vs Memphan.
538 Cocke vs Smith.
543 James vs Kennedy.
544 Allison vs Poston.
545 Donelson vs Clarke.
546 Eastland vs Clarke.
547 Eastland vs Rieberg.
548 Buckley vs Brewster.
549 Champion vs Taylor.
550 Reynolds vs Taylor.
551 Shaberry vs Taylor.
552 Jones vs McGinnis.
553 Ford vs Davis.
555 White vs Dougherty.
556 Goodlett vs Clark.
557 Johnson vs Mehan.
558 McAllister vs Brooks.
559 Vaccaro vs Planters Insurance Co.

The Clerk and Master will take an account on Monday in the case of Ford vs. Clayton.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—Meets Monday morning pursuant to adjournment. That day will be devoted to the disposal of motions on motion docket. No other business on the calendar.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*J. E. Bigelow, Judge.*—Motions for new trials and in arrest of judgment entered in the following cases will be heard and determined on Monday next:

State vs W. F. Clarke—larceny.
Same vs James Galvin—murder.

All motions to quash, etc., entered at this term of the Court, will also be decided.

Attorneys interested for either the prosecution or defense must be in attendance. On Tuesday next trial of causes will be resumed.

GREAT reduction in gent's furnishing goods at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

BLANKETS and Flannels at a sacrifice at B. Lowenstein & Bros. 3t

FOR SALE.—We have 232 acres of land within three miles of Cold Water, 30 in cotton, which we wish to sell. Also 5½ acres within three miles of Memphis. There is an acre and a half of strawberries and a fine young orchard of selected fruit trees on the 5½ acres near the city and the place is well adapted for gardening purposes. TOBIN, LYNN & CO., 1w 346 Main street.

CONFEDERATES AT MEMPHIS.

An Extract from "Scraps from the Prison Table."

From the very interesting work of our friend Joe. Barbiere, Esq., late Lieut. Col. C. S. A., we make the following extract, to be read as a pleasurable reminder, by those who are in it remembered by the author "for good, for noble deeds," as well as by our people generally. It is among the most interesting for the whole people of Memphis, though there is not a page of the book that will not well repay perusal, and that does not carry with it a burning memory of the "times that (indeed) tried men's souls":

"At last we prepared to depart, and in anticipation of the terrible trip from Cairo to Vicksburg, were sad and dejected, yet there were some mess-tee-spirits with us whose energies never flag, and who are ever alive and equal to all issues and occasions where the man is called upon, to do, to suffer, or to die, if needs be, for his kind. Among the most active and zealous, being that noble gentleman Capt. C. F. Johnson, of that old Roman Buckner's staff, who chartered a boat, the Diligent, assumed the responsibility of payment, which was two thousand dollars, for accommodations for one hundred passengers. Thanks to the kind offers of my friend Johnson, I was one of the favored. The owner of the boat had recommended her highly, and it was with pleasurable emotions that we changed from the Choteau to the Diligent. Although it was painful to leave our comrades on the old Choteau, yet we could not do them any good by remaining, and increased their comfort by leaving. It seems to me that if Capt. Johnson could have chartered a boat, the authorities could have done the same, showing there was no necessity to herding us like cattle in our own filth, as was the case on the Choteau. I had not a *sou marque*, but the word of a Confederate soldier in 1862, was good to a brother soldier. Out we steamed into the river, and our tortuous passage began. Gunboats in front of us, gunboats in rear of us, and some six thousand emaciated creatures between them. They said, many of us looked well! True, those who had fine constitutions stood it, but they were "few and far between." Many of the regiment to which I was attached looked well, yet out of four hundred men led to prison, April 8, 1862, over one hundred were taken out less foremost before September 1, of the same year, (four months and twenty-one days.) a terrible ratio for men who were as *well* treated. On getting fairly started, we examined our floating elephant, and found sleeping accommodations for thirty persons, in state rooms that had been used in the days of the conveyance of wounded and dying soldiers, the effluvia from whose bodies had impregnated every pore in the room, defying a Hercules to cleanse them. I opened the door of one room, but my olfactories rebelled, and I concluded to sleep on the deck. To regulate matters, straws were drawn; those sleeping in the state-rooms eating at the second and third tables; those on deck at the first tables. Plenty to eat, and fresh air, under exposure, is preferable to a foul state-room and a delightful sleep of stupor.

"We moved on, and in a few days were off Memphis, having had nothing to disturb the monotony of the trip, only the sad spectacle of the burial, at different landings, of the sixty poor fellows who died on the trip; a terrible bill of mortality, one per cent. in thirteen days. We came to anchor off the Bluff City on a lovely day in September, the bluff's fourth Chickasaw, (that form so beautiful a crown for the Egyptian Queen of our modern Nile,) were garnished with the beauty and fashion of the city. Lovely women and brave men were there to give us welcome. There were many of the latter whose hearts were in the cause, who remained at home, for reasons unnecessary to mention in this connection; and it had been better if many of those who did go into the Confederacy, had followed their example, as too many, who from a sense of pride left their hearths and firesides, to follow in the wake of our arms, or to pitch their social tents in the camp of the army of the trusted circles of the South, did no good, and set the pernicious example of wild speculation, one of the most demoralizing elements of the war; whereas, had they remained, they could have rendered much service in ameliorating the condition of prisoners, and assisting the families of those whose protectors were in the army.

"I with others, who had loved ones in Memphis, was anxious to reach the shore. Hour after hour passed, and no prospect of debarkation was granted. At last a small skiff was seen to leave the shore, the occupant rowing for the steamer we were on. He soon reached the boat, and we found it was a newsboy with the daily papers. While those who had eagerly purchased them were reading them with avidity, I changed my military coat for one of linen, loaned me by that generous gentleman Lieut. George Martin, of the artillery, and walked quietly down to the boiler deck, and was soon safely landed in Memphis in citizen's dress, conversing with the newsboy; in a few moments Hayman jumped into the boat, and I followed, the boy quietly remonstrating. I told him to hand me the oars, take his seat in the stern, and with Hayman in the bow I pulled for the shore, resulting it at the foot of Beale street, about twenty feet from one of the enemy's mortar-boats; gave the boy the only half-dollar I had, and walked up the street, meeting hosts of friends, while en route for the Gayoso hotel, my objective point on landing. Under the influence of a famous caterer of the time, Frank Madden's combinations, I was enabled to withstand the flood of friendly greetings, that well-nigh o'erwhelmed me. Memphis was alive, and the blood of her generous heart was coursing through Col. John Martin, Capt. Ad. Storm, Col. Samuel P. Walker, F. L. Warner, Col. J. Knox Walker, and many others who were running to and fro, dealing out money and all other necessaries, with the liberality that none but the generous can appreciate.

"The Confederate prisoners who were in that fleet, will never forget those whole-hearted men, or their posterity. Even children were carried away by the promptings of generosity. One little girl in particular, poorly clad and barefooted, with a basket of apples on her arm, when asked the price of them by a soldier, replied, 'Nothing to Confederate soldiers!' and, pulling the apples to the word, threw basket and contents into the crowd. For one, I can never forget the material courtesies extended me by Samuel P. Walker, Ad. Storm, Frank Hyde, John Johnson, and John A. Henry.

"While lying at the wharf, as some of the boats had come in for coaling and other purposes, one of those seeming inconsistencies in the character and conduct of our contraband was exhibited, Capt. Wash Gordon, of Tennessee, was on board of one of the boats, quite ill, from a disease contracted in Cairo, during our exposure at that place, and desired to be left at Memphis until convalescent, confident that the trip to Vicksburg would kill him; which it did, he dying a few days after our arrival at that port. His request was urged by some of the most influential citizens of the place, added to the importunity of his sister, Mrs. Sarah C. Law, of whom we have spoken previously, yet the authorities sternly refused, while at the same time indulgencies were granted in less deserving cases.

"There were Federal officers stationed at Memphis who were kind to our people, while in the faithful discharge of duty to their government, and the names of Chetlain and Hoge should ever be kindly remembered.

"We left Memphis in a storm of cheers and tears, 'midst the waving of handkerchiefs, and the God-speed of thousands of sympathizing hearts."

This book is to be had at any of the city book stores, and of Mr. Levit, on the northeast corner of Main and Union streets. It should find a place on the book-shelf or center table of every family in Memphis, indeed of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky and Alabama. We heartily endorse the author and his book to the public.

READ the great reduction advertisement of B. Lowenstein & Bros. 3t

THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Call for a River Improvement Convention.

Gov. Brownlow, and the Governors of Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia, Iowa and Missouri Recommend It.

The earnest and particular attention of the citizens of Memphis, of West Tennessee, and especially of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of our city, is called to the following, endorsed and promulgated by Governor Brownlow and the Governors of other States. We hope that a delegation from our city will attend this Convention and assist in the development of the scheme that will by such body be adopted:

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, JANUARY 1, 1869.

WHEREAS, I have received from the Executive Committee appointed by the Tennessee River Improvement Convention, which met at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 18th day of March, 1868, a communication in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"ROOMS 6 & 7, COM. TENN. RIVER IMPROV'T,
"CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. 24, 1868.

"To His Excellency, Wm. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee:

"At the Convention of Delegates representing the people of the Valley of the Tennessee River, held in Chattanooga, March 18, 1868, among others, the following resolutions were adopted:

"'*Resolved*, That the interests of the people of the Tennessee Valley require that the Tennessee River, from its mouth to the head of navigation, should be cleared of all obstructions, and the said river remain free from all tolls and tributes.

"'*Resolved*, That we deem the same a matter of national interest, and that, in the opinion of this Convention, it is the duty and should be the policy of the Government of the United States to furnish the necessary means.'

"By another resolution a Committee was appointed for and on behalf of the Convention to prepare and draft a memorial to the Congress of the United States, setting forth the purposes of that Convention, and urging a speedy action of Congress to aid in its objects. A memorial was accordingly drafted, extensively circulated in the Tennessee Valley for signatures, and presented to the 40th Congress, a copy of which is herewith presented.

"The 40th Congress, after the reception of the report of the survey of the Tennessee river, made, under an Act of the 39th Congress, in the low water season of 1867-8, influenced by the representations of this memorial and other manifestations of public opinion in favor of this measure, appropriated $85,000 to the improvement of the Tennessee, to be expended under the direction of Brt. Maj. Gen. Weitzel, Maj. U. S. Engineers. This was directed by him to be applied to the removal of the obstructions in the upper river, known as Rose's Bar, the Tumbling Shoals, Suck, Boiling Pot, Gunter's Bar, etc., and a number of minor obstructions between Florence, Ala., and Chatfield, Ky., making the navigation of the river practically unobstructed at ordinary stages, except at Muscle Shoals.

"Immediate action on the part of the people is now required, in order that there be no cessation in the work now going on, from the failure by Congress to provide the means to begin at once the repair and completion of the canal projected and partially built around the Muscle Shoals in 1836; as such failure would result not only in seriously retarding the development of the resources of these States, but the work already in progress under previous appropriations will be of little value unless the two sections of the river, embracing 257 miles of navigation below the Shoals and 368 miles above them to Knoxville, with a high water navigation in addition, upon its tributaries, of not less than 1000 miles, cease to be divided by an impassable barrier at Muscle Shoals. According to the census of 1860, there were expended upon the canal at Muscle Shoals, in 1835, $1,600,000, but this was insufficient to build a canal completely around the Shoals, and there being impassable obstacles below the canal as constructed, it was never used, and no return has been or can be received from the money expended upon it, until the entire work has been completed. The cause of the failure of the people to urge the matter upon Congress at the time that the work was suspended, was, the belief that the line of railroad eastward from Memphis, via Chattanooga to Lynchburg, then projected, would supply the necessities of the country; since the completion of that line, and especially since the partial development of the mineral resources of the country, experience has demonstrated to them, as it has to all others in like circumstances, that no development of either mining, manufacturing, or even of agricultural interests, can be attained until cheap and constant water transportation for their products can be had.

"The report of the survey authorized by the 39th Congress shows the practicability of completing a canal completely around the Muscle Shoals, and that the portion previously built is in good repair, and can be utilized in the present enterprise, while the cost will be but small in comparison with the benefits to be derived from the development of commerce, agriculture, mining and manufactures consequent thereupon. The increased revenue from the augmented productive capacity of this valley will, in a few years pay to the Government, with interest, the appropriations now demanded for the improvement of the river.

"At the Convention of delegates of the people of the Tennessee Valley, heretofore mentioned, representing the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi and North Carolina, we, W. P. Rathburn, J. L. Divine, T. R. Stanley, J. W. James, P. D. Sims, R. K. Byrd and Tomlinson Fort, were appointed an Executive Committee to represent the people of these States in their behalf, with full discretionary power to take any action which, in our judgment, might best tend to promote the improvement of the Tennessee river.

"In the exercise of this discretionary power, we have thought that a convention of delegates from the States drained by the Tennessee river, as well as from those whose commercial relations are likely to be favorably affected by the proposed improvements, which convention should set forth the great benefits to accrue to the whole country from such a measure, and the imperative necessity of the adoption of such a course by Congress, to enable these States to recuperate from the desolation of war, would have great weight with Congress.

"And we would, therefore, respectfully request your Excellency, in concert with the Governors of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and other States, to issue a call, reciting this communication, for a convention of delegates from these States, to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1869, for the sole purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of making such appropriations from time to time as the estimate of the United States Engineer in charge of the work may call for, until the Muscle Shoals are no longer an obstacle to the commerce of the country.

"And we would further respectfully recommend, that the cities, counties, and business associates of the country, be invited to send to this Convention two delegates each,

W. P. Rathburne, Chairman, T. R. Stanley,
J. L. Divine,
P. D. Sims, J. W. James,
R. K. Byrd, Tomlinson Fort, Secretary.

Executive Committee Tennessee River Improvement."

Now, therefore, I, Wm. G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, together with the Governors of other States, uniting in this call, and whose signatures are subscribed hereto, do hereby give notice, that at the city of Chattanooga, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869, a Convention will be held for the purposes alone which are expressed in the foregoing communication.

We, the Governors aforesaid, most earnestly recommend that the cities, villages and counties of the Tennessee Valley, and the country adjacent thereto, the Boards of Trade and other business associations throughout the country, be represented in the Convention. The importance of providing free transportation by water for the vast products of the country drained by the Tennessee River cannot be overestimated.

To the people of the whole South and West, to the entire country, the measure is of the greatest importance, and as a commercial matter an imperative necessity. A consultation of representative men cannot fail to advance it.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.
SAM'L MERRILL,
Governor of Iowa.
THOS. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.
W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.
WM. H SMITH,
Governor of Alabama.
JOHN W. STEVENSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

"STARTLING PREDICTION."

Are We to Have the Plague Announced by Prof. Lowndes?

IN THE COUNTRY, December 25, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

In your weekly of the 16th inst., under the above caption, appears the "Prediction of a Professor Lowndes of Indianapolis," pre-announcing such calamities as have not visited our planet in all the past history of its inhabitants. It is the appearance of a plague in Russia, to be brought from Egypt in silks—spreading through Germany, England, and finally to and through the United States, carrying resolutions were adopted: ing with it universal death and destruction, etc., etc.

The authority on which this "Professor" announces his prediction will not, we presume, carry great force of conviction to the minds of most people. In the name or on the authority of the *planets*, the *physical* heavenly bodies, he pretends to make his announcement. Doubtless he has read, or will gain, at least, one of these—perhaps his only one—*notoriously* whether it be an enviable one or not, by his astounding prediction of so awful a scourge, that is soon to overwhelm and destroy earth's inhabitants.

Astrologers are a class or profession of whom not a very great deal is known by the masses of mankind, in modern times, but in the past ages of heathendom they, with kindred classes of supposed wise men, were held in high estimation, and were often called on by Kings and other rulers, as well as the common people, to unfold to them their destinies in the hidden future. But so far as we have the means of ascertaining the fulfillment of their predictions, we can find no satisfactory results—no revelations made by them which were realized by their Voltaires to their own good.

Astrology, as well as other like arts, such as Necromancy, soothsaying, witchcraft, divination, cunning, dealing with familiar spirits, or consulting the spirits of the dead, was practiced among the ancient Egyptians in the time of Moses, and they were also practiced among the nations whom the Israelites drove out or destroyed in taking possession of the land of Canaan, and also, as is most likely, by all other idolatrous heathen nations in that period of the world's history.

The exercise of these arts was forbidden by the laws of Moses under the severest penalty. In the 18th chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy, beginning at the 10th verse, it is said: "There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a conseiter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer; for all that do these things are an abomination with the Lord; and because of these abominations the Lord thy God doth drive them (meaning the Canaanites) out from before thee."

Those who practiced these arts, generally had for their objects the foretelling, or *pretended* foretelling, of future events, some by one means and some by others, according to the variations of their professions. "Observer of times," Dr. Adam Clark says, "is one who pretends to foretell future events by present occurrences, and who predicts great political events or physical changes, from the aspects of planets, eclipses, motions of the clouds, etc., etc."

Here we have in the foregoing only a repetition or compilation of the divine law which had been already given in various parts of the former Books of Moses. Though it is probable the practice of these arts was often nothing but the mere deception and trickery of the operaters, (or as they are called at the present day *professors* or *mediums*) yet it is evident, on Bible authority, that they had a real and practical existence, and were practiced (though generally clandestinely) among the Israelites, during all the prophetic ages. If it were so, that these acts only existed in the credulity and imagination of the ignorant and superstitious, why should the divine law have prohibited their exercise under the penalty of death, in such numerous instances, and on so many occasions, cannot be easily explained. We might cite texts of Scripture prohibitory of the exercise of these mysterious acts, more numerous and lengthy than would be admissible in the columns of a secular newspaper. But another section may not be too tedious. The 18th verse of the 22d chapter of Exodus, says: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." The learned author, Dr. Clark, above quoted, says on this passage: "If there had been no witches, such a law as this had never been made. The existence of the law given under the direction of the Spirit of God, proves the existence of the *thing*. It has been doubted whether *mecasheipha* (the original word) which we translate *witch*, really means a person who practices divination or sorcery by spiritual or infernal agency. That *witches, wizards—those who dealt with familiar spirits*, etc.—are represented as the sacred writings actually possessing a power to evoke the dead, to perform supernatural operations, and to discover hidden or secret things, by spells, charms, incantations, etc., is evident to every unprejudiced reader of the Bible."

But I do not understand that this author intends, in the foregoing comment, to commit himself to the belief that these witches, diviners, astrologers, etc., etc., could foretell the events of the future; for in other places he plainly denies that they could, and attributes all knowledge and revelations of the future to the Divine Spirit, who alone comprehends and understands all things which shall be hereafter.

Nor do I admit or believe that this "Professor" of Indianapolis has made any such discovery, as he assumes, of an impending plague, by astrology or any other art of divination. Nor should I believe the planets had foretold him anything about it, even were all he predicts to be realized.

Most great calamities are foretold in the Prophets of the Bible, which are now having their fulf

SUNDAY APPEAL.

LOVED TOO LATE.

Far off in the dim and desolate Past—
That shoreless and sorrowful sea
Where wrecks are driven by wave and blast,
Shattered, sunken, and lost at last,
Lies the heart that was broken for me—
Poor heart!
Long ago broken for me!

My loves were Glory and Pride and Art:—
Ah, dangerous rivals it rose!
Sweet lips might quiver and warm tears start;
Should an artist pause for a woman's heart—
Even that which was broken for me!
Poor heart!
Too rare to be broken for me!

Oh, she was more mild than the summer wind,
More fair than the lilies be;
More true than the star with twilight twinned,
Was the spirit against whose love I sinned—
The heart that was broken for me—
Poor heart!
Cruelly broken for me!

I told her an artist should wed his art—
That only his love should be;
No other should lure me from mine apart,
I said; and my cold words chilled her heart,
The heart that was broken for me—
Poor heart!
Hopelessly broken for me!

I spoke of the beautiful years to come,
In the lands beyond the sea—
Those years which must be wearisome
To her; but her patient lips were dumb
In silence it broke for me!
Poor heart!
Broke, yet complained not, for me!

I pressed her hand, and rebuked her tears
Lightly and carelessly;
I said my triumphs should reach her ears,
And left her alone with dismal years,
And the heart that was breaking for me—
Poor heart!
Silently breaking for me!

My days were a dream of summer-time,
My life was a story;
Fame wove bright garlands to crown my prime,
And I half forgot that in that radiant clime
The heart that was breaking for me—
Poor heart!
Patiently breaking for me!

But my whole life seemed, as the swift years rolled,
More hollow and vain to be;
Fame's bosom at best is hard and cold—
Oh! I would have given all praise and gold
For the heart that was broken for me—
Poor heart!
Thanklessly broken for me!

Sick with longing, hope, and dread,
I hurried across the sea;
She had wasted as though with grief, they said,
Poor child! poor child!—and was long since dead;
Ah! dead for the love of me—
Poor heart!
Broken, and vainly, for me!

Weighed down by a load too heavy to hold,
She died murmuringly!
And I, remorse ni and unconsolate,
I dream of the wasted days of old,
And the heart that was broken for me—
Poor heart!
Broken so vainly for me!

And my soul cries out in bitter pain
For the bliss that can no be—
For the love that never can come again,
For the sweet young life that was lived in vain,
And the heart that was broken for me—
Poor heart!
Broken and buried for me!

ALASKAN ANTIQUITIES.

From the New York Herald.]

It has long been a favorite theory with archæologists anxious to account for the settlement of this continent by descendants of Adam, that they were wafted across the Pacific Ocean from the Kamschatkan shore to our new Territory, Alaska, or that by a slower process they passed from one side to another of the Alestian group until eventually they reached the "New world." Heretofore the arguments advanced to support the theory of the Asiatic colonization of America have been based on, if this did not consist in the possibility, or, at most, the probability of tribes or individuals reaching our shores in the manner described. Stronger reasons, and of a different kind, are required to give to any theory on this subject an indubitable force. Reasons drawn from a similarity of the races on each side of Behring's Straits, making allowance for the changes produced by climate and local causes—would be of a strong character. Arguments based on a resemblance of their language, or the fact that their dialects could be traced to kindred root would be even stronger. Inference from similar habits, customs, and monuments are also of a kind that convey with them overwhelming weight. In applying reasons of this kind to the theory of the colonization of Russian America, a powerful disturbing element in the argument ought not to be forgotten, and that is, that for a long period Russian influence, especially of a Siberian character, had affected Alaska. Yet this can not have been so powerful as to account for all the resemblances which enthusiasts in ethnology, philology, and even archæology, find in Eastern Asia and Western America. What these are, beyond mere speculation, "hugely" generalized from small facts, it is difficult to state exactly; but the results of investigations in Alaska are destined to throw not a little light on the vexed questions occupying the attention of modern scholars. They will demonstrate whether the Cuviers of American archæology have been far astray in constructing a system from isolated facts.

Already the officers attached to the United States military force occupying Alaska have occupied their leisure to advantage in collecting archæological specimens, and in some of these collections, sent home for examination, there are numerous indications of the character and type of the ancient Alaskans. One of the most interesting of those is that of Capt. Fast, lately attached to the engineer corps in Sitka. Capt. Fast, while in Sitka, made the acquaintance of several medicine men, who showed him many subjects of great interest to antiquarians. Stimulated by the sight of these treasures to make further inquiries, he found that in many of the old families there were valuable heirlooms—such as armors, weapons, carved spoons, idols, charms—and that in the tombs of the deceased there were numerous relics of a like importance. Were they to be procured? It was in Alaska as it was near the Troad; the *sacra a fames auri* was quite as powerful, and its influence unlocked the treasures of Alaska and disclosed the secrets of its tombs to the enterprise of Capt. Fast. Medicine men disposed of the idols—charms that could evoke powerful spirit; chiefs sold their heirlooms, their armors, and their heraldic shields—for even in Alaska there are coats of arms; all classes united in pillaging the tombs; though at an apparent risk of occupying one without much preparation. Some chiefs hearing that a skull would be bought at $20, forthwith, before remonstrance could be made, killed a slave to procure his cranium.

The treasures which Capt. Fast was thus able to gather together are of a unique character. Those of a religious nature consist of idols, variform and hideous. Some of them possess a strange though distinct resemblance to idols found in Western Asia. In one or two there are plainly discernible traces of that mysterious Phallic worship which has in various forms pervaded the whole ancient world from the Pirœus to the far East. Objects used in domestic life, such as spoons, carved out with a certain degree of taste—if the word is applicable to the hideous forms which are intended to adorn them—have also been secured by Capt. Fast. His collection of arms, helmets, dresses, ornaments, utensils, is very large and interesting, but a detailed description of them is impossible at present, owing to their vast number. A single glance, however, is sufficient to show their archæological value. And this is not diminished by learning that the Alaskans who have handed these objects down have transmitted them to degenerate descendants. The men who traced these grotesque forms—the externation of a definite, but hideous idea—are of the past. Their carvings are symmetrical and artistic when compared with those executed by Sitkans in 1868. They knew how to work iron and the native copper; this knowledge has not come to their posterity.

Capt. Fast tells some interesting facts about the modern Alaskans, allusions to which here will not be out of place. Their faces he describes as different from those of our red Indians, and strikingly like the Japanese in the direction of the eye. They are not of nomadic habits. Their government is patriarchial; perhaps "domiciliar" would more accurately describe it, for the chief is one who owns and rules a house. Houses in Alaska are large enough to contain several families. These live on the ground floor without inconvenience from the want of segregation. These houses are built of unhewed wood and are entered by a round hole which is reached by means of steps. A huge fire is kept constantly burning in the center of the house, unless when through the laziness of the inhabitants it burns out. This in injurious to the social relations, yet Capt. Fast testifies to the remarkable morality of the women. It is, however, of a strange character as we understand it, for it is in the power of their father or husband to sell them. No Alaska wife is ever known to prove unfaithful to her liege. Disputes among members of the same tribe are of rare occurrence; occasionally they have bitter contests with other tribes. Their sustenance is derived from game and fish. Agriculture, owing to the nature of the climate, can hardly be said to exist in Alaska. Their dead are incremated, and the ashes deposited in curious cases, which are placed in trees and in holes in the rocks.

The evidence which Capt. Fast possesses of the character of the early Alaskans and their position as an aboriginal nation are most valuable, and, when properly arranged, will afford a fruitful source of speculation to archæologists. Independent of their own intrinsic worth, they will be valuable in stimulating research in Alaska of a character which will show whether our earlier inhabitants drew their origin from the great cradle lands of the earth, or are autochthonous—children of the soil.

Broken-Down Men in New York.

The New York correspondent of the Troy *Times* writes as follows of the broken-down men of that city:

The broken-down men to whom we have referred form the best possible help in the great mercantile concerns of this city. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, has been for years in the habit of picking out among this class such assistants as he might need, and we presume that there may be found under his roof to-day the wrecks of twenty different dry goods houses that were started with good prospects of success. For instance, that grave and dignified gentleman of fifty-five years, who occupies the position of general manager and overlooker of the wholesale warehouse, is Mr. Brown, formerly a dry goods jobber of the house of Brown & Co., Cortlandt street. He is a first-rate business man, and Stewart knows it; and perhaps it is but an incident in life that Brown is not Stewart, and that Stewart is not Brown. As it is, Mr. Brown is to a certain degree Stewart's lieutenant, and, as the latter is much engrossed by the leading facts in his mammoth business, no one is allowed to address him personally until his errand has been communicated to the lieutenant aforesaid.

So, also, this tall, fine-looking gentleman who has the management of the credits, Mr. Libby, who looks after all references, and without whose approval no man can get a bill of goods on time, is a broken-down merchant. Twenty years ago the firm of Hastings, Libby & Forby struggled for wealth but in vain. They sank in the general vortex of commercial ruin, and Mr. Stewart, who discerned Mr. Libby's talents, has made good use of him. Mr. Libby is a highly gifted business man, and has made himself so necessary in Stewart's concern that, if report be true, he has now a partnership in it. We might go on and call over Stewart's check-roll and find many other similar cases; and so, also, we might find just such a class of men selling goods for Claflin and other large houses. When a man has once failed in any kind of business it is very seldom that he attempts to recuperate in the same trade. He is generally sick of the effort. He will work for others in that line, but has a fear of attempting it personally again. Hence men who fail in New York seldom get on their feet. Their customers are drummed away by other houses, and the current of their business is so broken that it seems impossible to be resuscitated.

The custom house is a great gathering of broken-down men; and besides this, one finds them in every petty berth which they can get into. Most of the insurance offices are manned by this class, and in many instances insurance companies have been formed for the express purpose of affording a snug harbor for some such characters. Most of the merchandise brokers are of this class. If a wholesale druggist fails, he is apt to turn broker in drugs; if a wholesale grocer fail he will naturally turn to his own staples. We have said that men who fail in New York seldom get on their feet again. To illustrate this statement, we may call over a few names. Where was there a more famous house than that of Bowen, McNamee & Co.? And yet the colossal business which required twenty-five years to build it up, went in one fell swoop when that firm failed. If you were to look for the head of that great concern you would not find him in the world of silks and satins. On the other hand Mr. Bowen is now the publisher of the *Independent*.

Among other great firms that have gone out of existence, we may mention in dry goods the Moores, who were in trade thirty years, who, from small beginnings, at last occupied a Broadway store at a rent of $7000 per annum. In the grocery business we might mention the firm of J. K. Place & Co., which failed last fall. This house was estimated as being worth a million of dollars. Their credit stood so high that they could purchase a bill of coffee and give a note for it to the amout of one hundred thousand dollars, and yet now that they have failed, it is not probable that they will pay their creditors much, if indeed anything. Probably in a short time we shall see these very Places, who once were merchant princes, running round the streets with boxes of samples, and taking the chances among the legion of merchandise brokers. To go back to the house of Denison & Belden, from which the Places sprung. This concern failed a few years ago, and although it possessed an immense trade, yet it was never resuscitated. So also when Simeon Draper failed, although he announced in his card that he would pay in full, yet the *Herald* contradicted this assurance and stated that he would never pay a dollar, and he never did. So, also, the great banking house of Prime, Ward & Co.; they paid nothing.

Stepping into a large concern some time ago, we entered into conversation with the book-keeper, a man apparently of sixty, and found to our surprise that he once was a partner in a heavy cloth importing house whose sign had been familiar to us for years. A consciousness of the difficulty of retrieving one's fortune was uttered in the language of William Burger, who a few years ago was one of the heaviest wholesale dealers in drugs in the city. After this failure, which wound up his business experience of thirty years, a friend asked him how old he was. The reply was, "too old to fail in business!" and so it proved. We have seen the broken merchants of this city reduced to keeping boarding houses. We knew of one who made his bread out of model artist exhibitions, and another, who was once among the greatest business men of the day, was recently picked up in the street at night a drunken vagrant, and as such was taken to the station house.

—Eight thousand pounds are to be paid Nillson for singing in twenty-four concerts.

—Havard has 1,050 students altogether—three hundred ahead of Yale.

—Western University, at Pittsburg, is prosperous, and counted 700 meteors.

—Mr. Bright, the English statesman, is now whitened with age.

—Mrs. Hole-in-the-Day will some day be worth the whole of $2,000,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, January 2, 1869 }

FINANCE.

The first business day of the new year was characterized by very large offerings of cotton bills. This was anticipated during the early part of next week, but hardly to-day. Rates are firm and the demand is steady. We quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
New England	½@¾ dis.	par.
New York	⅜ "	"
St. Louis	½ "	"
Cincinnati	½ "	"
Louisville	½ "	"
New Orleans	¾ "	1 "

Sight exchange $2 $009 p'm

We can learn of no change in local scrips since our last. There is of course less demand in every way, but holders are not very anxious to sell, as it is thought that rigid measures will be adopted to collect all back taxes, and in this way the demand will again become active. City Scrip is offered at 80 quite liberally, but our brokers are provided, and are not disposed to tie up their currency in anticipation of any advance in the distant future.

County Warrants are firm, but outside of a few speculators we learn of no demand. The dread-ed season has arrived when the Board of County Commissioners are expected to issue largely, and without the "ring," which has been operating so largely in this paper, is prepared to buy liberally, it is feared that warrants may decline, at least temporarily. Several of our largest (we were going to say tax payers) properly owners have as yet not paid one cent of their county or State taxes. What measures will be adopted to make them do so we do not know; but as recent enactments of the Legislature have thrown around tax titles such safeguards as cannot easily be set aside, it is freely intimated upon the streets that the tax can be secured.

Police Scrip is quiet. Dealers do not want to buy at present. We quote nominally 90@92½ buying. Selling at 95.

We have no change to report in School Scrip.

Gold in New York opened to-day at 134⅜, and closed at 135⅛. Exchange was steady.

In this market we heard of no sales of coin beyond a few small lots. Brokers buy at 134@134½, and sell at 135@135⅛.

The plans laid out by our city authorities to pay off the indebtedness to one of our national banks, certainly develops a great deal of versatility upon the part of the Finance Committee, and, we have no doubt, that out of the various projects which have been hatched by them, some one will be adopted, and the city will breathe freer, having liquidated a very small portion of the three or four millions which hangs over her. The plan which is now under consideration is probably the most gigantic one yet presented, and at the same time, is the one which our citizens, in the perversity of their natures, will most surely object to. It is, we learn, proposed to sell the stock of the city in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, amounting to $550,000, to the bank, provided 12½ on the dollar can be realized. In this way, $66,000 of the debt of $130,000 could be raised; but let us see what else we would be paying for this $66,000. This amount of stock, together with that held by members of the "ring," would give them the complete control of the road, which is one of most vital importance to Memphis. It will not only place the road out of the power of our people, but will give the purchasers control of 150,000 acres of land donated to the road, $300 000 of first mortgage bonds, $1,300 000 of State aid, as well as a claim against the General Government, amounting to $300,000, which will no doubt be paid at an early day. Our citizens will at once accord the "Finance Committee" their thanks for suggesting this easy mode of liquidating a small portion of their liabilities. It is certainly a wonderful exhibition of financial wisdom, and the authors of it should take rank with Law, Mires, Fisk, Vanderbilt and others.

The amount of the semi-annual dividends payable in New York to-day, on various classes of stocks and securities, is $13,462 073. The interest to be paid in gold at the United States Sub-Treasury was about seven millions. The State of Massachusetts pays the interest on its bonds in specie. The city of Boston pays interest in coin except on currency loans.

The New York *Bulletin* of the 29th ult. has some items of interest to our readers in connection with schemes now before Congress. It says the Southern movements have begun early. The Ohio and Chesapeake road—an enterprise which proposes to supply new links and add to the trunk line of a route from Norfolk, Va., to Cincinnati—is or will be before Congress for a subsidy. Mr. Pomeroy proposes a great route from Charleston, S. C., to Memphis or Little Rock. The Senator has a great interest in the Arkansas projects—or rather his brother in-law has. Senator Spencer, of Alabama, presents a full-blown project, starting at Chattanooga, running through Alabama to Mobile, and thence to Louisiana, through that State to its western boundary. Senators Rice and McDonald, of Arkansas, are well up in the magnificent plans for making Arkansas "bloom and blossom like the rose" at the national expense. The Niagara Ship Canal scheme, with its twelve million dollars of subsidy, has been haunting the corridors for some days past in the person of Horace H. Day, its ostensible projector and most indefatigable promoter. The "Commercial Steam Navigation" people are mustering strongly, in the hope of compelling Postmaster General Randall to do what they want, and to gain the six millions which he prevented them from pocketing last summer. Another ring is composed of Tennessee Radicals. I know not if the Governor is in it, but certainly some Republican Congressmen of that State are its earnest supporters. This, if successful, will net five million dollars. I believe this money is due the general Government for the payment of rolling stock and materials purchased of the Quartermaster's Department after the war closed. It may, perhaps, be a claim for services rendered during the war and claimed on account of "loyalty." One or the other certainly is. Besides these there are the Alta Vela claims, amounting to several millions, in which Judge Black and Gen. Butler are both interested as active or advising counsel.

COTTON.

This being a holiday in Liverpool, no dispatches were received from that port.

The New York market at the opening was unchanged in every respect. At noon the demand was moderate and price firm, Uplands 25½, Orleans 26½c. At 3 p.m. the demand was good and prices tending upward, Low Middlings 26¾, Uplands 26⅞c, Orleans, 27c, Good Middlings 27⅛c. The closing dispatch read as follows: Demand good. Prices have advanced. Sales 1500 bales. Uplands, 26⅞@26¾c.

The New Orleans market at noon today was dull and unchanged, Middlings 25c, with sales of 500 bales.

The sales yesterday in this market were very good when we consider that it was a holiday. Several hundred bales changed hands upon a basis of 24½@24¾c for Middlings. To-day there was a lively inquiry manifested by buyers, and holders were firm, some of them not uncovering their tables, preferring to await Monday's market. The sales will not fall short of 2000 bales, of which we report the following lists:

Good Ordinary	32, 25	bales at 23½
	3, 3, 1, 0	" " 23¾
	1 2 Good ord. and Low Middling	" " 24
Low Middlings	40, 40	" " 24¼
	14, 158	" " 24½
	21, 60, 40, 8	" " 24⅝
	27	" " 24¾
	20, 25, 7	" " 24⅞
Middlings	2, 14, shy	" " 24⅞
	7, 3, 14, 12	" " 25

The market closed firm as follows:

Ordinary	23 @—
Good Ordinary	23½@24
Low Middlings	24¼@24½
Middlings	25 @—
Strict Middlings	25¼@25⅜
Good Middlings	26 @27

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, January 2 1869 }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,509	
Received previously	132,345	134,024
		134 071
Exported to-day	2 240	
Exported previously	119,535	121,775
Stock on hand at 12 m		12,296

The week's receipts were 5545 bales, against 8851 bales received last week; week's exports, 4247 bales; receipts at all U. S. ports this week, 79,000 bales, against 78,000 received last week. At this date last year Middlings in this market were firm at 14|@14¼.

The attention of merchants is directed to the following:

MEMPHIS DIVISION, }
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE R. R. LINE, }
GENERAL OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Jan. 2, 1869 }

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Sir: I enclose you a statement of the cotton received at the various stations on the line of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad for the present season. The first column shows the entire number of bales received. The second the number of bales delivered to consignees in Memphis. The third the number delivered to the M. C. & L. R. R. at Paris, for transportation to points beyond. The fourth column shows the number of bales shipped to Memphis for transportation to Louisville and the East, thereon at each station being on account of the "*discriminating tariff*" of this road compelled to ship to this city to take advantage of the through rates given to our own merchants of Memphis. Respectfully, yours,

A. A. PATON, G. T. A.

Exhibit of the number of bales of cotton received at Stations on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad from October 1st to December 31st, 1868, and their destination:

Stations.	No. of bales Received.	Shipped to Memphis.	Shipped to Paris.	Shipped to Memphis & Louisville.
Bartlett	433	433		
Shelby	1,181	1,181		
Shelby	1,768	1,768		
Galloway	625	625		
Mason's	5,462	5,453		9
Stanton	5,388	5,385		23
Brownsville	7,748	7,29		6.9
Jones'	99	99		
Bells	2,491	2,091		62
Gadsden	421	421		
Humboldt	1,122	983	82	60
Milan	1,551	1,491	19	138
Trezevant	679	7	7	41
McKenzie	483	436	17	
Henry	390	354	36	
Edenola	7			
Paris	27	18		9
Total	2 229	22,159	153	924

TRADE.

Business houses were generally open on New Year's day, and some of them reported an active trade. To day there was a moderately active demand, but the bad weather of last week has made the roads almost impassable, and very few country teams are in town. Orders by river and rail have fallen off since the holidays, but it is anticipated that the planting season will be an early one, and planters will soon begin to lay in their supplies. Our St. Louis exchanges are sanguine of the completion of the railroad from that city to Belmont this year, or before the ice can interfere with navigation next winter. Very much delay is now experienced by our merchants, some of whom bought goods in that market ten or twelve days ago which have not yet been received owing to the ice.

The attention of our own people is being directed to railroad matters, and by another year we hope to record rapid progress in more than one enterprise of this kind. Make Memphis accessible, and trade will follow as sure as night follows day.

With the old year we may record the death of the New Orleans and Memphis line of packets. There is no cotton going down stream, and without fair down trips these boats could not live.

The census returns of our city have very much astonished those who thought themselves well informed upon the subject. Few if any estimated our population at less than 50,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a decision of interest to distillers. The machinery in a distillery in New York having got out of repair, so as to require a suspension of business, notice was given to the Assessor, who gave permission for workmen to enter the establishment to make repairs. It was then discovered that there were in the distillery seven tubs of mash, worth, say seven thousand dollars, which, if the strict letter of the law were pursued, would have to be destroyed. Upon the presentation of the facts to the Commissioner he decided that where a suspension of business occurs by casualty or unforeseen circumstances, rendering a stoppage of business inevitable, the law makers did not intend that property should be sacrificed or destroyed, as would be required where the process of distillation had been kept up in willful violation of the law.

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—The market is well supplied, and demand moderate; cooking apples, $1 per bushel; eating, $5&6 per barrel.

BEANS—Large stock; market dull; choice Navy $2 50@3.

BUTTER—The market is dull. Choice Western and Tennessee in tubs, 40@42c; Good, 35@38c.

BRAN—Held at $25 @28 in lots.

BAGGING—Stock moderate and demand light. Prices are irregular. Light weight Kentucky, 13¾ 15c; heavy 19@22c.

BULK MEATS—Stock light and demand moderate. There is a difference of fully ½c between old and new salted. We quote clear rib sides put up early in the season at 15½c; fresh salted, 15c; Clear sides, 14½@15; Rib Sides, 13@14½c; Shoulders 11¾@12c. These are the prices in round lots.

BACON—Only a small amount in the market. Clear Sides nominally 18@18½c; Shoulders 14c.

BEESWAX—We have no change to report. Fair receipts. Selling at 38c.

CABBAGES—Fair supply. Per hundred $14@ $18.

CHEESE—Stock fair and prices are stiff. Factory, 18½@19c; English Dairy, 18@19c; Western Reserve 17½@18c; English Gloster, 18@ 19½c.

COFFEE—Stock ample and the market is quiet. We quote Common to Choice Rio at 21@23½, in lots of 10 to 25 sacks; Java, 30@33c.

COENMEAL—Market dull. Fresh $3 75@4 as to amount.

CORN—200 sacks were sold on levee since our last at 68c. Some holders ask 69c. Selling from store at 70@72c.

EGGS—Market dull at 35c.

FRUITS—Dried Apples, 7@9c; Peaches 9@11c; currants, 18@20c; layer raisins per box $4 50@ 4 75; half boxes $2 90@3; quarter boxes $1 75@2; citron 40@50c; almonds 16@20c; prunes 20@25c.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in prices. Low grades are very firm and scarce, while fancy brands are in fair supply. Super $7 a7 25; X $7 50@8 00; XX $8 75@9 00; XXX and fancy $10@14.

GAME—Market dull. Venison, 7@8c all round; saddles 11@12c. Wild Turkeys $10@12. Wild Geese $2@3. Ducks $1 00@ 2 25. Quails $2@2 25; Squirrels $2 00@2 25.

HAY—Held in store at $22@28; 50 bales from flatboat sold at $ 3.

HIDES—Green 8@9c; Salt 10@11c; Dry Salt 18c; Dry Flint 21c; Deer Skins, green, 12½@16c; dry 25@30c.

IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand with light demand. Selling at 6½c, as to style of tie.

LARD—Light stock. City rendered in kegs 18½@19c; therce 17½@18c. Country in tierces 16c; cans 17c.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $2@2 25; outside brands, $1 75@2.

MESS PORK—Demand light and stock moderate. Selling by single barrel at $28@28 50. In lots, 27 50@27 75.

MOLASSES—In market is firm and demand fair. Common to choice Louisiana in barrels, 70@80c; in half bbls 75@c higher; ten gallon kegs 90@1 00.

MACKEREL—In light demand. No. 1, in kits $2 70@2 75; No 2, $4 40@4 50; No 3, $2 10@2 20.

NAILS—Large size 9c. Rates $6@5 25.

ONIONS—Choice are held at $6 per barrel.

ORANGES—Firm and in good demand at $13@15 per barrel.

OAT—Fair stock. Held at 65@66c on levee. 68@70c in store.

OILS—Coal Oil, 35@37c; Lard Oil, $1 30@1 50; Linseed or Oils, 65@70c.

POULTRY—Mark t poorly supplied. Turkeys, $1 @2; Geese, $7 @9; Ducks, $4@4 50; Chickens, $4 @5.

POTATOES—Stock large and prices irregular. Peachblows in lots on flatboat, $2 00@2 50; Orange Reds, $2 10@2 25. Pink eyes, $1 25@1 50. Lonnie Lads and Shaker Reserve, $1 75@2. Held at 25c higher in store. In sacks per bushel, 85@$1.

PORK—Fair to good demand—nominally 7@8c per lb.

SUGAR—Market very firm and in good active. We quote Common 10½@11c; Fair 11½@ 12c; Fully Fair 13@13c; Yellow Clarified 13@13 Ic; White Clarified 15@16c.

SALT—Very good stock. Barrels in lots on levee $3 20; from store $3 50@3 75. In sacks, coarse, $2 50@2 75; fine, $2 75 on landing; $3 from store.

STOCK—The market is dull and supply ample. Fair to fine Steers, 2½@3c; good, 3½@4c; No. 2, 1½c; Texas and inferior, 2@3c. Sheep, choice, 3@3½; inferior, 2@2½. Hogs, 8@9c, with moderate stock. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 6½@7½c.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5 @6.

TOBACCO—The stock of Manufactured Tobaccos is ample, and prices steady with good demand.

TALLOW—10@11c. Fair receipts.

WHISKY—The market is inactive. Highwines, $1 09; Common Whisky, $1 @1 01. Proof Whisky, $1 20@1 25; Imitation Bourbon, $1 10 @1 25; Bourbon, $2 50@3 50.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—
United States Mail.

MOUNTAINEER.....Malth master
This fine, passenger steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 31 inst., at 4 p.m.
Jal SLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR FORT SMITH.

For Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith.
WILL S. HARS.....Beasley master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 31 inst., at 12 m
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent.
Ja3 206 Front street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River United States Mail Packet.
W. A. CALDWELL.....John R. Haines, Master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above on
MONDAY, 4th inst., at 5 p.m.
T. A. LEWIS, Agents,
Ja3 204 Front st., Mosby Work.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
SILVER MOON.....Merrilees master
This fine and fast deck passenger steamer will leave
MONDAY, 4th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
Ja1 No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.
CONTINENTAL.....Yore master
This new and magnificent passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 31 inst., at 5 p.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
Ja3 206 Front street.

Regular New Orleans Packet.
MISSISSIPPI.....N. S. Green, Master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above on.
THIS DAY, 31 inst., at 10 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Ja3 No. 7½ Madison street.

Regular New Orleans Packet.
MISSISSIPPI.....Green master
This splendid passenger packet will leave for the above
THIS DAY, 31 inst., at 10 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
Ja3 No. 199 Front street.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
MISSISSIPPI.....Green master
This splendid passenger packet will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 31 inst., at 10 p.m.
MART WALT & CO., Agents,
Ja3 272 Front, street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MAGENTA.....Hicks Master
This mammoth freight steamer will leave as above on
WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Ja3 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MAGENTA.....Hicks master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
MART WALT & CO.,
Ja3 Agents, 272 Front street.

Memphis and New Orleans Saturday Packet.
HENRY AMES.....Geo. W. Boyd, Master
J. S. Nelson, Clerk.
THIS splendid steamer will enter the trade as a regular SATURDAY PACKET, leaving Memphis
Saturday, November 28, at 5 p.m.
And every alternate Saturday thereafter throughout the season.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
No. 7½ Madison street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
nov11 tf No. 199 Front street.

FOR HALE'S POINT.

Memphis and Hale's Point Packet.
For Randolph, Fulton, Osceola and Hale's Point.
The Sidewheel Passenger Packet
MYRTLE.....Captain W. C. Hardwick
WILL leave Memphis as above every Tuesday and Saturday, commencing Wednesday, November 25th, and will remain permanently in the trade, and by strict attention to business trusts to receive the patronage of shippers.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
254 Front street.
MART WALT & CO., Agents,
nov22 tf No. 272 Front street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Regular Memphis and White River Packet.
DES ARC.....John D. Elliott master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
ELLIOTT & SOLLEE, Agents,
Ja3 Promenade street, Fort Jefferson.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packets On
LIBERTY NO. 2.....Edson master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Ja3 Star Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packets On
LIBERTY NO. 2.....Edson master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE Agents,
No. 199 Front street.
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. Ja3

Regular White, Black and Current River Packet.
LADY WITHAUP.....Capt. Chas. Beers
Sid H. Humphrey, Clerk.
THIS packet will make Weekly Trips from Jacksonport, Ark., on Black river to Pocahontas and Poplar bluff, and up Current river to Doniphan. She will make close connections at Jacksonport with the
Steamer Des Arc Every Saturday.
Shippers and passengers may rely on her punctually.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

New Year's day was dark and gloomy with drizzling rain. Yesterday was clear and pleasant.

The river at this point is rising quite fast. It has swollen 10½ inches in the past 48 hours, or since our last report. A dispatch from Little Rock announces the Arkansas full of drift and rising rapidly from late rains. White river and tributaries are also rising. The latest news from ports above will be found under our telegraphic head.

Arrived Friday.

Steamer Peoria City, New Orleans.
" Alice Dear, " "
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.
" Linton, St. Francis River.
" Hesper, " "

Departed Friday.

Steamer Peoria City, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, " "
" Alice Dean, Cincinnati.
" Argonaut, " "
" Marie Hale's Point.
" T. H Allen, Arkansas River.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamer Mary E. Forsythe, St. Louis.
" Last Chance, St. Louis.
" Wasuanita, Pittsburg.
" Silver Moon, Cincinnati.
" W. A Caldwell, Ark. River.
" Mayflower, White River.
" R. P. Converse, White River.

Departed Yesterday.

Steamer Mary E. Forsythe, Cairo.
" Coosa, Evansville.
" Last Chance, Arkansas River.
" Mayflower, White River.
" Wasuanita, New Orleans.
" Linton, St. Francis River.
" Hesper, " "
" Bermuda, Arkansas River.

In Port.

Silver Moon, W. A. Caldwell and R. P. Converse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The U. S. mail packet Liberty, Capt. John Elson, leaves on Tuesday for Augusta and all points on White river, making all connections.

The Des Arc, Capt. John Elliott, leaves on Tuesday for White river. She makes all way landings.

The U. S. mail packet W. A. Caldwell, Capt. Rube Haynes, is the regular Arkansas river packet for to-morrow. Jack Chambers and Bob Shields are clerks.

The Ozark did not burn her boilers, as reported by a cotemporary. We learn that her kettles literally gave out, and needed in several places above the water line. An entire new battery will be required before the boat is again ready for duty. She is now lying above the cutoff, in the Arkansas.

The Submarine is on her way from Cairo to Red river to wreck the Monsoon and St. Nicholas.

The good steamer Mountaineer, Capt. Malin, with Monroe Cunningham in the office, leaves to-day at 4 p.m. for Cairo and St. Louis. She is a good passenger boat and has choice spirits on the roof and in the office.

The Mail S. Hays, Capt. Beasly, with Mr. Monroe in the office, leaves to-day for Fort Smith and way points on the Arkansas.

The Continental Capt. Yore, leaves for New Orleans this evening. She is a fine packet.

The Magenta, Capt. Hicks, is the regular New Orleans packet for Wednesday.

The Thomas H. Allen left on New Year's, with a splendid trip, for the Arkansas.

The St. Francis will leave on her regular day for St. Francis river. Her new shaft will be in place before that time. Capt. Bowman commands.

The bright Silver Moon, Capt. Ben Merrielees, will get away on Monday for Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati. She goes through on time. Mr. Hunter is her clerk.

The Coosa got away last night, with a fair trip of cotton, for Evansville.

The Mayflower came in with a good trip and left again last night. She reached a wheel in White river and repaired here.

By a dispatch from Capt. Nat. Green we learn that the great steamer Mississippi is due in port to leave for New Orleans to day at noon. She possesses superior advantages as a passenger packet. In her office Creighton, Fenwick and Langlois preside, and will be found prompt, obliging and sociable gentlemen. Of the man with the "brass collar," Capt. Nat, we need not say a word. He never talks about anybody," and we, therefore, will not. Counis and Murray control affairs on deck, while jet immortal Hellery is still mixing things for the thirsties.

The Magenta and Mollie Able left New Orleans Thursday evening, and will be due to-morrow. The Lady Gay left that port last night.

The John Kilgour and Westmoreland will be due from below to-night or to-morrow.

The Lumsden is the name of Capt. Owen W. Davis' new steamer just completed for the Cincinnati and Nashville trade.

The Mississippi is closed at Port Byron, above the Rapids.

There is being built at Porter's shipyard, Shoustown, Penn., a fine steamer for Capt. Miff Kennedy, for the Texas trade.

Capt. Bill Thompson will command the Pauline Carroll in the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Line.

The number of arrivals last year at St. Louis was 3112, and the tonnage 913 246.

The St. Louis Marine Association has suspended the rates of freight from Cairo, and leaves it with the Captains to take freight for what they please, on account of outside boats cutting down.

In the matter of the burning of the little steamer Minnow, which occurred at New Orleans last month, the Board of Local Inspectors, after a most thorough investigation, have come to the conclusion that it was the work of an incendiary.

The Memphis and St. Louis packet boats have taken to St. Louis, during the year 1868, 13,851